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IMPEACHMENT.

Further Testimony Offered by the Prosecution.

All the Evidence Submitted and the Case Closed.

Arguments to be Commenced on Wednesday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 20.

The session of the Court of Impeachment to-day was a brief affair, lasting but two hours. The Managers introduced some documentary evidence of an unimportant character, and then called Postmaster-General Randall, and Mr. Butler examined him further with reference to the removal of Foster Blodgett, Postmaster at Augusta. Quite an angry controversy sprung up, in which the Chief Justice and Mr. Butler talked rather sharply toward each other on an offer by the latter to put in proof a letter of Blodgett replying to the Postmaster-General's reasons for suspending him. After considerable discussion the Senate rejected the paper. Gov. Randall then stated the facts of the removal, in which he studiously adhered to the statement he made on Saturday, that he made the removal on his own responsibility, and that the President knew nothing about it. The status of the matter was wholly unchanged by the testimony of the Postmaster-General to-day. Mr. Butler next submitted a list of the various officers in the United States, with their salaries, who would be affected, he said, by the claim of the President of the right to remove at pleasure and make *ad interim* appointments. The Managers had had this statement prepared with as much care as possible. The number under different departments was 41,558, with salaries aggregating $31,708,756 87. Mr. Butler then submitted the nomination by the President of Gen. Sherman and Gen. George H. Thomas to be Generals by brevet, which Mr. Evarts claimed was not evidence in rebuttal, but evidence in chief, and therefore improper.

The Senate rejected the communications by yeas 14, nays 35. Both sides then announced their testimony closed, and the Chief Justice asked if the Managers were ready to proceed with their argument. Mr. Boutwell then said that the duty of opening the argument on final issue had devolved upon him, and as he should probably consume the whole of one day he would ask that the Court adjourn until to-morrow. Mr. Evarts here joined in a request, which he thought better made now than later, that on account of Mr. Stanbery's illness an additional day be granted. To this Mr. Boutwell gracefully acceded, and the Senate unanimously agreed to adjourn until Wednesday, when Mr. Boutwell will proceed. Mr. Logan asked leave to file his printed argument in the case, but Messrs. Doolittle and Buckalew objected pertinaciously, and the motion goes over until Wednesday, when it will probably be granted. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and without transacting any business adjourned until Wednesday.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 20.

The Court was opened in due form at 11 o'clock. All the Managers were present.

In response to an inquiry of the Chief Justice, Mr. Curtis stated that the counsel for the President considered their evidence as closed.

Mr. Bingham said the Managers might desire to place on the stand one or two witnesses who had been subpœnaed early in the trial, but who had not appeared hitherto.

The Chief Justice was understood to say it would be proper to first obtain an order from the Senate.

Mr. Bingham—I wish it to be understood that I desire to consult my associates about it first. So far as the order is concerned, I take it for granted that the suggestion made at the time that the evidence was closed on the part of the Managers, that it would be competent for us, without further order, if those witnesses should appear, to introduce them on the stand, is sufficient, because the Senate will recollect, although I have not myself referred to the journal, that it was stated by my associate Manager (Mr. Butler,) in the hearing of the Senate, that we considered our case closed; reserving, however, the right of calling some other witnesses, or offering some documentary testimony that might be obtained afterwards.

Senator Johnson—I am not sure that I heard correctly the honorable Manager; I rise merely for the purpose of inquiring whether the Managers desire to have the privilege of offering any evidence after the argument begins.

Mr. Bingham—As at present advised, although on that subject, as is doubtless known to the honorable Senator, though I am prepared to say that it has happened in this country—I am sure that it did in the case of Justice Chase—such orders have been made, I am not aware that the Managers have any desire of that sort. I wish to be understood by the Senate that there are one or two witnesses who are important, on the part of the Managers, who were early subpœnaed on this trial, and although we have not been able yet to find them, we have been advised that they have been in the capital for the last forty-eight hours.

Mr. Yates repeated the inquiry, whether the Managers intended to offer testimony after the argument was commenced.

Mr. Bingham—As at present advised, we have no purpose of the sort. We do not know what may occur in the progress of the trial.

MORE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Butler having come into the Chamber, put in evidence from the journal of Congress of 1774 and 1775, (the First Congress,) the commission issued to Gen. Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United Colonies, directing him, among other things, to observe and follow such directions as he should from time to time receive from that Congress; the commission to continue in force until revoked by that or a future Congress.

Mr. Butler said that the point on which he offered it was to show that that was the only form of commission ever prescribed by law in this country to a military officer, and that the commission was to be held during the pleasure of Congress instead of, as has since been inserted in commissions, during the pleasure of the President.

Mr. Butler then offered in evidence a letter from the Treasury Department, to show the practice of the Government as to appointing officers during a recess of the Senate. He said it was one of a series of letters which had not been brought to the attention of the Senate in the schedule already put in evidence.

Mr. Evarts asked Mr. Butler whether he considered that letter as referring to any point which counsel for the President had made, either in argument or in evidence, or whether he regarded it simply as the expression of an opinion on the part of a Secretary of the Treasury. It was simply an immaterial piece of evidence, and he did not consider it worth while to discuss it.

Mr. Butler—I ask whether you object to it?

Mr. Evarts—We do not.

Mr. Butler—Very well.

Mr. Butler then put in evidence the letter which is dated "Treasury Department, Aug. 23, 1865," signed by James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, acknowledging the receipt of a letter recommending somebody for surveyor of some district in South Carolina, and stating that the office not having been filled before the adjournment of the Senate, it must necessarily remain vacant until the next session, but the recommendation of the writer would receive the respectful consideration of the President.

Mr. Butler then stated that the Postmaster-General had not brought to him until this moment the papers which he had called for last Saturday, and he asked some moments to examine them.

MR. RANDALL CROSS-EXAMINED.

After a short interval of time, Postmaster-General Randall was again called to the stand, and cross-examined by Mr. Butler, as follows:

Q.—Have you a copy of the indictment against Foster Blodgett on file in your office? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was it made. A.—I cannot tell you. I suppose about the time the original copy was filed.

Q.—Have you produced it here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—It is in the office.

Q.—Is the copy of it here? A.—Yes.

Q.—From where does it come. A.—From the Treasury Department.

Q.—Why did you not produce the copy from your own office? A.—Because that would not prove anything. I could not certify that it was a true copy without having the original.

Q.—Have you the original? A.—I understand it is here.

Q.—Where? A.—With some committee. The letter of Mr. McCulloch explains that.

Mr. Butler—The letter of Mr. McCulloch explains about the Hopkins case, which I do not want to go into.

Witness—Copies of the indictments in the two cases, are fastened together, and the originals are there, as I understand.

Mr. Butler then proceeded to read a copy of the indictment found against Foster Blodgett, at the November term, 1867, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia. It recites that

"On the 27th day of July, 1866, Foster Blodgett was appointed by the President of the United States to the office of Postmaster of Augusta, Ga.; that after said appointment, and before entering upon the duties of the office, and before being entitled to any salary or emoluments thereof, he was required by law to take and subscribe an oath, which is set forth in the indictment, to the effect that he had never borne arms against the United States, or given aid or encouragement to the enemies of the United States, and he took that oath before a magistrate on the 5th day of September, 1866, whereas, in truth and in fact, he had voluntarily borne arms against the United States, and had given aid and encouragement to its enemies, and had accepted and held the office of Captain in an artillery company, and that, therefore, Foster Blodgett was guilty of willful and corrupt perjury, contrary to the statute, &c."

The cross-examination of Mr. Randall was resumed.

Mr. Butler—On the notice which you have put in, being sent to Mr. Blodgett, did he return an answer, and is this paper the answer, or a copy of it? A.—These are copies of the papers on file; I can only swear to them, as such copies; I believe it is a copy of his answer.

Q.—The notice of his suspension was dated the 3d of January? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—On the 10th he returned this answer. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Butler—I propose to offer it in evidence.

Mr. Evarts objected; he said that the counsel for the President had put in evidence nothing but the official action of the Post-office Department, in the suspension of Mr. Blodgett, and that only in answer to an oral statement concerning it, which Mr. Blodgett had himself given. Now the Managers brought in the indictment, and having got that in, he claimed the right to repel it. He (Evarts) submitted to the Senate that the proof was irrelevant.

Mr. Butler—Mr. President, the case stands thus: Mr. Foster Blodgett, who is Mayor of the City of Augusta, appointed by Gen. Pope, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—What does the Manager propose?

Mr. Butler—I am proposing to put in evidence, and am stating the case. He was a member, I say, of the Constitutional Convention, and an active Union man—

The Chief Justice (interrupting)—The honorable Manager will please reduce to writing what he proposes to prove.

Mr. Butler—I will after I state the grounds of it.

The Chief Justice required the offer of proof to be reduced to writing before argument. He said that the Managers must state the nature of the evidence which they proposed to offer, and the Senate would then pass upon the question whether it desired to hear that class of evidence.

Senator Johnson to Mr. Butler—Does the Manager propose to offer that paper in evidence?

Mr. Butler—I do.

Senator Johnson—Nothing else.

Mr. Butler assented and said, this is the first time in this trial that any counsel has been stopped. It seems, Mr. President, that the same rule should be applied yesterday as to-day.

The Chief Justice—The honorable Manager appears to the Chief Justice to be making a statement of matters which are not in proof, and of which the Senate has, as yet, heard nothing. The Manager states that he intends to put them in evidence. The Chief Justice therefore requests that the nature of the evidence which the Manager proposes to put before the Senate shall be reduced to writing as the ordinary offers of proof have been, and then the Senate will judge whether it will receive that class of evidence or not.

Mr. Butler—I am trying to state that this was a part of the record produced by the council for the President, and I have a right to say that this is the first time that any counsel has ever been interrupted in this way.

The Chief Justice—Does the honorable Manager decline to put his statements in writing?

Mr. Butler—I am not declining to put the statement in writing.

The Chief Justice—Then the honorable Manager will have the goodness to put it in writing.

Mr. Butler—I will do it if I can take sufficient time.

The Chief Justice—Yes, Sir.

After some time spent in fixing the form of the offer, Mr. Butler read it as follows: "We offer, to show that Foster Blodgett, Mayor of the city of Augusta, Georgia, appointed by Gen. Pope, a member of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, being, because of his loyalty, obnoxious to some of the citizens lately in rebellion against the United States, by the testimony of such citizens was indicted, that said indictment was sent to the Postmaster-General, and that thereupon, without authority of law, he, the Postmaster-General, suspended said Blodgett from office, without any other complaint against him and without any hearing, and did not send to the Senate, the report of his suspension, the office being one within the appointment of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. This proof, in part by the answer of Blodgett to the Postmaster-General, being a portion of the papers on file in the Post-office Department, on which the action of the Postmaster-General was taken, a portion of which, has been put in evidence by the Counsel for the President, is to show that Mr. Blodgett, has always been friendly and loyal to the United States Government."

Mr. Evarts—We object to the evidence as being foreign and alien to the case. Foster Blodgett, and the evidence concerning him, were produced on the part of the Managers, and on their part the evidence was confined to his oral testimony that he had received a certain commission under which he held the office of Postmaster in Augusta; that he had been suspended from office by the Executive of the United States, and there was a superadded conclusion that his case had not been sent to the Senate. In taking up the case the defence offered nothing but the official action of the Post-office Department, coupled with evidence of the head of the Department that this was his own act, without the previous notice to a subsequent direction of the President of the United States. It appears that the ground of the action was the indictment against Mr. Blodgett. The complaint was made last Saturday that the indictment had not been produced. The Managers having now procured it have put it in evidence, and they now propose to put in evidence Mr. Blodgett's answer to that indictment, or to the accusation made before the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Butler—His answer to the Postmaster-General's notice, not to the indictment.

Mr. Evarts—His answer to the accusation, and the evidence concerning the accusation, as placed before the Postmaster-General, I understand.

Mr. Butler—Not his answer to the indictment?

Mr. Evarts—His answer to the indictment, so far as it was the accusation before the Postmaster-General, I understood you to say so. To prove that he was friendly to the United States, and that he always had been, notwithstanding he had been a Captain in the rebel army, the honorable Manager states that that paper is a part of the evidence to sustain Mr. Blodgett's loyalty, and to defeat the accusation against him. Part of it is a letter written by him ten days after his removal, and the honorable Manager states to you that that letter is a part of the papers on which the Postmaster-General acted in suspending him from office. How that can be in the nature of things, it is difficult for me to see. Now the honorable Court can see that this is not evidence introduced by us in disparagement of Foster Blodgett. It is evidence introduced by us to show the action of the Post-office Department in his removal, which removal the Managers have put in by oral testimony, and under cover of that the learned Manager, Mr. Butler, first asks the introduction of the accusation against Blodgett, and then asks to refute it. If this evidence be rightly put in on their part, we of course will meet it on ours, and we will have an interesting excursion from the Impeachment trial of the President to the trial of Mr. Blodgett on the question of loyalty. I am instructed to say there is a witness in the city who can testify that he was a Captain in the rebel army, and we are ready to go on with that proof if it is deemed advisable.

Mr. Butler—Mr. President and Senators, I think now that it will not be out of any order made either to-day or yesterday, or the day before, for me to state the grounds on which I offer this evidence. Mr. Blodgett was called here to show that, without his case being sent to the Senate, he had been suspended by the President of the United States, as he supposed, and we supposed, on the 3d day of January, 1868, without any violation of his duty so far as his official duties were concerned, and without any justification or conviction of any crime; and that Allan was placed in the office as special agent, with the same salary, and a little more, so that it amounts to a removal, and putting another man in office. Mr. Blodgett testified that up to the time that he testified he had not any knowledge that his case was before the Senate, and he could get no redress. We thought that on the proposition that the President desired to obey the law except where he wanted to make a case to test the constitutionality of it, this was quite pertinent evidence. The President put forward broadly in his answer that he was exceedingly desirous to obey the laws, especially the Civil Tenure act, except where he wanted to make a case to decide its constitutionality. These facts were put in and these facts were not in dispute. They call Mr. Postmaster-General Randall on the stand; he produces and they put in a letter of appointment to one Summers as special agent, with a salary therein set out. They also put in evidence a letter informing Mr. Blodgett that he had been suspended from office; that letter states, previously, that it was on that indictment for perjury, not setting out the indictment, so as to leave us to infer that Mr. Foster Blodgett had, in some controversy between neighbor and neighbor or between citizen and citizen, committed willful and corrupt perjury, and that it was so heinous a case that the Postmaster-General felt obliged instantly to suspend him. It was a case, he said, where the great law of necessity compelled him to suspend him at once. In order to meet that, we ask for the indictment, and we get at last a copy of it from the Treasury Department. Mr. Foster Blodgett being notified of his suspension on the 3d of January, sends this answer to the Postmaster-General on the 10th, seven days after, not ten days, as the counsel stated.

Mr. Evarts—It is entirely immaterial.

Mr. Butler—I do not consider it material, only as a matter of correction, a week after he sent and put on file in the Department, his justification, saying that this was all a rebel plot, and treason against the United States. Having put that on file, it is a part of the case. Now, I have not said to the Senate, that this paper was one, on which Mr. Randall acted in suspending Mr. Blodgett, but I do say, that it is a part of the proceedings of the case that it is a paper on which Mr. Randall is acting in not returning the suspension through the President to the Senate. It may be said Mr. Randall had no business to return it to the Senate. He had as much business to return it to the Senate as he had to suspend him. We are answered that the counsel for the President only put in the official act of the Department. I had the honor to explain to the Senate some days ago that I understood an official act to be that which it is made a man's duty by law to do. I never understood there was any other official act. I always understood the acts which does not empower a man to do, are officious acts, not official, and I think this the most officious act I have ever known. The case affects the President, because he was informed of this suspension after it was made, and he has taken no action upon it, and when we put Mr. Blodgett on the stand to testify that he has been suspended and that he could not get the case before the Senate, the answer is what? They put in the fact that he was indicted in order to blacken his reputation and send it out to the country. Now, gentlemen of the Senate, I never saw Foster Blodgett until he was brought to the stand, and I have no interest in him any more than in any other gentleman of position in the South, but I put it to you if you had been treated in that way, called here as a witness under a summons of the Senate of the United States by the Managers of the House of Representatives, and if then the President, after refusing you any hearing before the constitutional and legal tribunal, had put in a fact to blacken your character would you not like to have the privilege of putting in at least an answer. It is part of the record in the case. It is said to be a letter from Mr. Blodgett. True it is, but it also contains certificates and other papers to establish the facts claimed by him beyond controversy. It is said with a slur by the counsel for the President that they have a witness to prove that Mr. Blodgett was in the rebel army. I do not doubt it—plenty of them. But whether he was or not, what I say is this, that while he was only captain of a military company, and was called into the service and bound to obey the powers that be, he is indicted because he yielded to the powers of the State of Georgia, which compelled him to hold the commission; and he had either got to go into the service or lose his life. He may well swear, though he went as a military Captain into the service of the Confederacy, that he did not voluntarily go. He has a right to have his defence placed before the country when he has been traduced. He is a man so well known among his neighbors that they select him to make constitutional law for them. A man among his neighbors so well known that when the State of Georgia comes in here and demands a place in this Chamber, I have no doubt Foster Blodgett will come and take his place by the side of the noblest of you. Under these circumstances I felt it my duty to put this testimony before you, and if the objection is merely as to its relevancy, I put it as a matter of justice to the witness, whom the summons of this body has brought here, and who is now being opposed with the entire executive-power of the United States, and who has been confessedly without law and against right removed from this office, and being so removed, can get no hearing before this tribunal, or any other, because the President controls the District Attorney, and he cannot get a trial down there, nor can he get a trial here. It appeals to justice. I do not propose to go into any discussion about trying the case of Foster Blodgett. I only propose to put in all the papers that are on file in the Post-office Department about this case to bear on my side of the case. The counsel for the President put in such part of the papers as they choose to bear on their side, and I propose to put in such papers as bear on my side of the case, out of the same bundle. They shall not pick out such as please them without my being permitted to pick out from the same bundle such as please us.

Mr. Evarts—We put in nothing from the bundle. We put in merely the action of the Department. We have as little care for Foster Blodgett as you have. You brought him here, and if his case is to be tried by this Court, we are ready to try it.

Mr. Butler asked leave to withdraw the offer of evidence, and to substitute for it the following: "The defendant's counsel having produced from files of the Post-office Department part of the record, showing the alleged reason for the suspension of Foster Blodgett, as Postmaster of Augusta, Ga., we now propose to give in evidence the residue of said record, including the papers on file in the said case, for the purpose of showing the whole of the case, as the same was presented to the Postmaster-General before and at the time of the suspension of said Blodgett."

Mr. Evarts renewed his objection to the offer, on account of irrelevancy.

The Chief Justice put the question to the Senate, whether the evidence should be received; and declared, without a division, that the testimony was excluded.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Butler—Mr. Randall, I have been informed that you desire to make some statement. If it does not include anything that the President said, or that anybody else said, I have no objection.

Witness—I wish to explain the circumstances under which I made this suspension. A copy of this indictment was brought to me by the District Attorney, at or abotu the same time—soon after it was found. He came to me and made a statement of the circumstances under which this was found. Under the Office Tenure law, as I understood it, the President could have no power to suspend any officer during the session of the Senate. The only thing he could do would be to send up the name of some man in his place, and remove Mr. Blodgett. It occurred to that this violation of the law by Mr. Blodgett might be merely a technical one; and if it was merely a technical violation of law, if it was true that he was forced into the rebel service and got out of it as soon as he could, and this violation of the law was merely a technical one, I did not want him turned out, and for that reason I took the responsibility of doing this thing and putting a temporary agent in until I should ascertain more fully what action to take.

Mr. Butler—Why did you not report to the President for his action? A.—I told the President what I had done, afterward.

Q.—Why didn't you report it before you undertook to take the responsibility? A.—Because the only thing he could do, if he did take action, was to send in another name and turn this man out.

Q.—And you thought you would break the law, as you could do nothing better? A.—I did not consider that case at all; I thought if he was an honest man I would take this course and try to ascertain; I know it is a technical violation of the law, but I did it for the purpose of having an act of justice done him if he was an honest man.

Q.—Was the Senate in session on the 3d day of January? A.—I can't tell you whether it was or not.

Q.—Hadn't it been adjourned over? A.—It might be; I don't remember.

Q.—Then the reason that the Senate was in session didn't apply? A.—I considered that the Senate was in session. I don't recollect whether it was in session on that day.

Q.—You deemed it to be in session? A.—Yes, Sir. One explanation I had forgotten. The reason why something further has not been done in the case was, I was trying to get some further information on the subject, and then this trouble began, and so the case has lain ever since.

Q.—By "trouble," you mean impeachment? [Laughter.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Senator Conness submitted the following question to the witness in writing:

Have you ever taken any step since your act suspending Foster Blodgett in further investigation of his case? A.—Yes, Sir, in trying to secure further information. There is considerable further information beyond that which has been offered and put in.

The witness then left the stand.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. Butler—I now offer, Mr. President, an official copy of the order creating the Military Division of the Atlantic, and putting Gen. Sherman in charge.

Mr. Evarts—What does that rebut? We are not aware of any evidence that that rebuts.

Mr. Butler—Do you object?

Mr. Evarts—We do. It is not relevant. I do not recall any evidence that we have given concerning the Departments.

Mr. Butler—It is put in to show the action of the President at the same time that he restored Mr. Thomas. On the same day that he restored Gen. Thomas he took this action, and that date was not fixed until after Gen. Thomas was on the stand. It is to show what was done militarily on the same day.

Mr. Evarts—We do not still see any connection with Gen. Thomas' testimony. The only connection the honorable Manager suggests is that he learned from Gen. Thomas when he was restored. If he did learn that, it does not connect itself at all with any evidence that we have produced. If it is put in on the grounds that it was overlooked, that's another matter. If it is put in in rebuttal, it has no relevancy that we can see.

Mr. Butler—When I speak of learning a thing in the trial of a cause, I mean learning it in the course of judicial evidence on the trial, not ascertaining from the newspapers. They are not always the best source of knowledge. I say that Gen. Thomas testified that on the 13th the President gave the order that he should be restored. Now, then, that was fixed—a thing that was not known either in the Court or in the country, because that was an order given on the 13th to Gen. Grant, which was not published. I want to show that on the day before this new military division was made here, and Gen. Sherman ordered here in command, what were the acts of the President at or about the same time. As the presiding officer has very well told us heretofore, the competency of the acts of a party about the same time being a part of the *res gestæ* and the Senate has so allowed testimony to come in; it is a part of the thing done by the President on the very day—the 12th of February being the day before Thomas was restored. I don't mean to say a word on the question of rebutting. I don't understand that that question belongs here.

The Chief Justice said he would put the question to the Senate.

Mr. Anthony called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Buckalew asked for the reading of the question put to Gen. Sherman on this question a few days since.

THE POWER OF REMOVAL.

Mr. Butler—Being a matter that we can refer to in the argument, we withdraw it. I have now, Mr. President and Senators, a list, prepared as carefully as we were able in the time given us, of the various officers in the United States, who would be affected by the President's claim here of a right to remove at pleasure; that is to say, if he can remove at pleasure and appoint *ad interim*. This is a list of officers taken from the law, with their salaries, being a correlative list to that one put in by the counsel, showing the number of officers and the amount of salaries which would be affected by the power of the President. In order to bring it before the Senate, I will read the recapitulation only. In the Navy, War, State, Interior, Post-office, Attorney-General's, Treasury, Agricultural and Educational Departments, 41,558 officers; the amount of their emoluments, $31,108,736 87 a year. I suppose that the same course will be taken with this as with the like schedule printed as a part of this case.

The Chief Justice (to the counsel)—Any objection?

Mr. Evarts (after examination)—We have no objection.

GENS. SHERMAN'S AND THOMAS' BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Butler—I have the honor to offer now, from the files of the Senate, the message of Andrew Johnson, nominating Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Sherman to be General by brevet in the Army of the United States, on the 13th of February, 1868.

Mr. Evarts—Under what article is that?

Mr. Butler—That is under the eleventh and the tenth.

Mr. Evarts—The tenth is the speeches.

Mr. Butler—I should have said the ninth.

Mr. Evarts—Do you offer this in evidence on the ground that conferring the brevet on Gen. Sherman was intended to obstruct the Reconstruction acts?

Mr. Butler—I have already in my argument stated my views on the question, and was replied to, I think, by yourself. I was, I am certain, by Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Evarts—It does not seem to us to be relevant; it certainly is not rebutting. We have offered no evidence bearing upon the only evidence you offered, the telegrams between Gov. Parsons and the President. We have offered no evidence on that subject, and we do not see that this appointment is relevant.

Mr. Butler—I offer also the appointment by brevet of Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, first, to be Lieutenant-General by brevet and then General by brevet, and that was done on the same day that Stanton was removed, the 21st of February.

Mr. Evarts—It is apparent that this does not rebut any evidence that we have offered; it is then offered as evidence in chief. The conferring of brevets upon these two officers is somewhere within the evil intents that are alleged in these articles. On that question there is nothing in this evidence that controverts any such evil intent.

Mr. Butler—I wish only to say upon this, that we do not understand that this cause is to be tried on the question of whether evidence is rebutting or original. We understand that to-day the House of Representatives can bring in new articles if they choose, but we have a right to put in new evidence anywhere in the case.

Mr. Evarts—When does our right to give in evidence end?

Mr. Butler—When you get through with competent evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I supposed there was a different rule for us.

Mr. Butler—No, Sir; when you get through with competent evidence. In many of the States, I know in the State of New-Hampshire, the rule of rebutting evidence does not obtain in their courts at all. Each party calls such evidence as he chooses up to the hour when he says he has got through, and no injustice is done to anybody.

The Chief Justice put the question to the Senate, and the evidence was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cole, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Morton, Ross, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Yates—14.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Vickers, Williams, Wilson—35.

THE CASE CLOSED.

Mr. Butler—I have the honor to say that the case on the part of the Managers is closed, and all witnesses here subpœnaed at the instance of the Managers may be discharged.

Mr. Evarts—We are able to make the same announcement in regard to witnesses attending on the part of the defence by subpœna, and this announcement on both sides we assume to close necessarily any attempt to proceed with evidence.

The Chief Justice—The honorable Managers will please to proceed with their argument.

Mr. Boutwell—I have had the honor to be chosen by the Managers to make the first argument on the part of the House of Representatives, and it is very likely that I shall be obliged to occupy the larger part of the day in presenting to the honorable Senate the views that I shall deem it my duty to offer. Under these circumstances, I shall have to ask the Senate to do me the favor of adjourning the Court until to-morrow morning.

Senator Johnson—Mr. Chief Justice, I move that the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourn until to-morrow.

Mr. Evarts—May I be heard?

The Chief Justice—On the motion to adjourn there is no debate allowed.

Senator Johnson withdrew the motion to adjourn.

Mr. Evarts—I do not rise for the purpose of making the least objection to the request of the honorable Managers, but to make a statement to which I beg leave to call the attention of the Senate. Our learned associate, Mr. Stanbery, has, from the outset, been relied upon by the President and by the associate counsel to make the final argument in this cause, and there are many reasons, professional and other, by which we all wish that this purpose should be carried out. It has been his misfortune in the midst of this trial to be taken suddenly ill. His illness is of no great gravity, and is yielding to the remedies and the progress of time, and he is convalescent, so that he now occupies his parlor. The summing up of a cause of this weight in many respects, considering the amount of testimony and the subject, is, of course, a labor of no ordinary magnitude, physically and otherwise, and Mr. Stanbery is of opinion that he will need an interval of two days, which, added to what he has had in the course of the trial, would probably bring him in condition for the argument with adequate strength for that purpose. This might have been left until the day on which he should appear, and then a request made for a day or two's relief in this regard; but it occurred to us the much fairer to the Managers, that the interval we propose should be interposed at a time when it would be useful and valuable to them also, as the proofs are not entirely printed in the proper form of evidence, and the voluminous evidence on the subject of appointments and on the practice of the Government are such as to require considerable investigation, in order to point out to the Senate the efficacy of what is to be proved. It is therefore our duty now to suggest, and accompany it with the suggestion of the Managers, that until to-morrow should be given for the introduction of the argument on their part; that you would consider this statement that I have made to you, and see whether it is not better in all respects that the matter should be now disposed of, in which the Managers will concur, and consider the providential interference with the President's counsel, and his confidential friend and adviser. The suggestion is, that an interval of two days should be given, and, as I understand, the Managers believe that it is better it should occur now than later.

Mr. Boutwell said he would express his opinion upon the request made by the learned counsel, but he desired that whatever time was given should be granted at once, as he wished to make further and more careful examination of papers than he had yet been able to do. Under the circumstances, however, he did not feel at liberty to ask the favor on his own account.

Mr. Evarts made the additional remark that if in Mr. Stanbery's expectation to be able to speak, he should be disappointed, it was a matter of some importance to the defence to be able properly to supply his place.

Mr. Johnson moved that when the Senate, sitting as a Court, adjourn, it be until Thursday morning next.

Several Senators—Wednesday.

Mr. Johnson—I modify the motion, Mr. Chief Justice, by making it Wednesday.

Mr. Doolittle suggested at 12 o'clock.

Several Senators—No! No!

Mr. Logan—I wish to make a request. Is this the proper time to do it?

The Chief Justice—Yes.

Mr. Logan—I desire to make a request of the Senate before it adjourns. Doubtless the adjournment will proceed on the statement of the Managers and the counsel. It is this: I had not presumption enough to ask leave of the Senate to speak on the issue presented to the Senate, but I ask that I may be permitted to file to-day a printed argument that I have made as part of the record, without taking up the time of the Senate, inasmuch as the evidence is all in.

Senator Stewart—I move that leave be granted.

The Chief Justice—As that would involve a change of the rule, it cannot be done, if there is any objection.

Senator Buckalew—I object.

Senator Johnson—May I ask the honorable Manager if the speech is now in print?

Mr. Logan—It is.

Senator Wilson called for the reading of the rule in question, the twenty-first, and it was read.

Mr. Logan added, that his reason for making the request to file it to-day was, so that the counsel for the respondent, if they thought it worthy of it, might reply to it.

The Chief Justice again said, that under the rule it could not be considered except by unanimous consent.

Senator Sumner—There is no objection.

Senator Doolittle—I object.

Mr. Butler—Before the adjournment of the Senate I beg to call the attention of the counsel for the respondent to one feature. It so happens that the Managers, under the construction given to the rule, are to proceed first. A large mass of testimony has been introduced upon the subject of removals and appointments. I am not informed whether there are any special cases on which the counsel for the respondent rely. I think it may be proper for me to ask them whether there are cases on which they purpose to rely, as furnishing precedence for the course pursued by the President on the 21st of February.

Mr. Anthony—I will make a motion, to lie over until to-morrow, that the 21st rule be so modified as to allow the honorable Manager to present his views in writing.

Mr. Stewart offered the following:

Ordered, That the honorable Manager, Mr. Logan, have leave to file his written argument to-day, and furnish a copy to each of the counsel for respondent.

Mr. Sherman offered the following as an amendment:

Ordered, That the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives and the counsel for respondent have leave to file written or printed arguments before the oral argument commences.

Mr. Buckalew again objected, and the order went over.

Senator Johnson's motion, that "when the Court meet again it be on Wednesday next," was agreed to.

The Court then, on motion, adjourned at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Senate went into Executive session for a short time and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M.

APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Mr. Harding offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby instructed to communicate to the House the names of all persons who have applied for appointments in his department, the offices applied for, the name of any member of Congress recommending the same in any way, and in what case the appointment has been directed, by order of the President or by his Secretary since the 20th of February, 1868. Adopted.

IMPEACHMENT MATTERS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice that on the return of the House from the Senate he would ask to have taken up and passed the Senate bill making appropriations for the expenses of the trial of impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and of other contingent expenses of the Senate.

The Speaker also gave notice that as the length of the session of the Senate to-day was uncertain, business of another character might be expected in the House at the return of members, as prpbably there would be a report of the Committee on Printing in reference to the number of copies of the procedings of the trial to be printed, including all the evidence and all the speeches. The Congressional printer desired, while the type was standing, to know what was the wish of the House on that subject.

THE DETENTION OF THE SABINE AT NEW-LONDON.

Mr. Starkweather asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Navy, on the application of certain persons not officially connected with the administration of the Navy Department, recently caused the *Sabine*, a vessel belonging to the United States Navy, to be detained for several days in the Harbor of New-London after the vessel had been ordered out of commission, and away from the Harbor of New-London, at an expense of more than $20,000, and to the prejudice of the public service,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the House the number of days that said vessel was detained and the reason of said detention, the number of men connected with said vessel and the delay and the aggregate expense of said vessel and men while thus detained. Also, to communicate the entire correspondence that passed between the Navy Department and Fredric L. Allen, James Dixon and the Democratic Town Committee of New-London, and any other person or persons in reference to this subject, together with a copy of the descriptive list of said vessel now in the possession of the Navy Department; and copies of all the orders on that subject; also, copies of all orders and telegrams sent and received to the same; also, letter or letters or telegrams relating to that subject, exhibited by any person or persons, asking for the detention of said vessel for partisan or political purposes or other reasons; also, to communicate to this House what representations, verbal or otherwise, were made on that subject.

Mr. Niblack objected.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, suggested to Mr. Starkweather, that immediately after the House returned from the Senate chambre, he would move a suspension of the rules, so as to offer the resolution.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburne of Illidois Chairman, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial.

The members returned to the House at 1:15 o'clock, when

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, made the usual report that they had attended at the bar of the United States Senate, and that the Court had adjourned until Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

The Speaker said that the effect of the action of the Senate was that the House will transact business to-morrow at 12 o'clock, that being the hour of business when not otherwise ordered.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. Schofield, it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law, that no claim of British citizens for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property shall be allowed by the Court of Claims, or by any Executive Department, until the claims of citizens of the United States for spoliations committed by rebel cruisers fitted out by British citizens or in British ports shall be adjusted, and provision made for their payment, and that the Committee report, by bill or otherwise.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Moorhead introduced the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The great loss of life and injury to persons by recent railroad accidents, and the destruction of cars by fire, call loudly for a remedy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the power and authority of Congress to make regulations in relation thereto, and, if the power exists, then into the propriety of the Government appointing inspectors of the rails and other matter used in the construction of railroads, and as to substituting iron for wood in the construction of all cars for the carrying of passengers and the mails.

THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Mr. Maynard presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee in relation to the navigation of the Tennessee River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

FLEET OFFICERS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a bill to amend certain acts concerning fleet officers of the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The Speaker laid before the House several Executive communications, including one from the Secretary of the Interior, enclosing a request from the Commissioner of Patents relative to the necessity of an increased force of clerks and provision for their accommodation. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury covering one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in regard to the necessity of an early appropriation for the purpose of subsisting friendly Indians.

MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The House, by unanimous consent, referred back to the Committee on Printing, the resolutions to print forty thousand copies of Manager Butler's opening argument on the impeachment of the President.

THE CENTRAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Pile presented the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, concerning the Cental System, which was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

IMPEACHMENT EXPENSES.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate bill making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for defraying the expenses of impeachment, forty thousand dollars for miscellaneous expenses of the Senate, and seventeen thousand dollars for extra Capitol Police, &c.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said the Committee had stricken out the other items of the bill, and proposed to add fifteen thousand dollars for the pay of laborers who had had no money since last December.

Mr. Eldridge, in noticing the item of forty thousand dollars, wanted to know whether that was a cat in the meal tub.

Mr. Washburne replied that there was no "cat in the meal," and said he did not think the gentleman from Wisconsin could suppose that the Committee on Appropriations would improperly foist anything on the House.

Mr. Eldridge did not believe the gentleman would, but when unanimous consent was given for acting on this bill, he did not want to be found in this dilemma.

Mr. Washburne said the $40,000 appropriation included a great number of expenses for which the vouchers were filed in the Senate. He had not time to critically examine them, but was assured by the Chairman of Appropriations of the Senate that he went over them one by one, and found the amount actually correct. Thereupon he thought it to be his duty to consent to the items.

Mr. Spalding inquired if they were all for legitimate purposes, or connected with the impeachment trial.

Mr. Washburne—Not all for impeachment, but otherwise legitimate.

Mr. Spalding moved to strike out the $40,000 item. He did not think they should appropriate this without knowing more about it. It did not come in as an ordinary deficiency, but in a bill to provide for paying the expenses of the impeachment trial. They should see how this large item is made up.

Mr. Eldridge asked whether it had already been ascertained that $10,000 is an adequate sum to pay the expenses of the impeachment trial, or is this merely to strike the public mind as all the expense of it, merely for the sake of sugar-coating the pill?

The Speaker said the inquiry was not germain as yet.

Mr. Washburne said the amount covered contingent items, necessary to the Senate. He would not urge anything not necessary and proper. If his colleague on the Committee (Mr. Spalding) possessed all the information he (Mr. Washburne) had from the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he would have been satisfied and would not have moved to strike out this appropriation.

Mr. Spalding, in reply to his most excellent colleague on the Committee, said he was most commonly governed by his opinions. This morning when the bill came before the Committee he agreed that the gentleman should examine the item making up the sum of forty thousand dollars. He agreed that it should not come in under the head of contingencies, but that he would give it a substantial place, in order to let the people see what they were paying the money for. If the gentleman was satisfied, he would withdraw the motion to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. Washburne replied, he had no special interest in the matter. He was as much indisposed as the gentleman from Ohio was to have general and miscellaneous items in the bill. The Senate found that this amount was necessary for their purpose, and it was but courteous to vote it.

Mr. Davis inquired whether the gentleman was clear that this item was for miscellaneous and not for contingent expenses?

Mr. Washburne asked, does my friend think there is any difference between them?

Mr. Davis said he should vote for the items if they were for contingent expenses, but if for miscellaneous expenses he desired they should be fully informed on the subject.

Mr. Washburne would like to have his friends vote.

Mr. Dawes said he should not give it, because the gentleman from Ohio, and his "excellent friend" from Illinois, said it was not for contingent expenses, but for miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. Washburne remarked that perhaps his friend could judge what they were when he mentioned that one item—a large item—was to pay the funeral expenses of a late Sanator from Vermont, Mr. Foster.

Mr. Dawes—What is miscellanrous?

Mr. Spalding—I want the House to understand that the Committee on Appropriations did not know of what this sum was made up. I now withdraw my motion to strike it out.

Mr. Eldridge—We on this side cannot decide decide whether this item of $10,000 to pay all the expenses of the impeachment, or is a mere bagatelle to be followed by ten times as much more.

Mr. Washburne—If necessary I would vote a $100,000.

Mr. Eldridge—No doubt it would be used for that purpose.

Mr. Washburne—I don't think it could be used for a better purpose, not illegitimate.

Mr. Eldridge—Does the gentleman say that he would give $10,000 to obtain success, and that if it was necessary to add ten times that sum he would vote it, and does he propose to affect the action of the Senate in that way?

Mr. Washburne—Of course the gentleman from Wisconsin does not understand me as saying any such thing. The Senate, which is charged with trying the impeachment, wants $10,000. I do not know whether this amount is sufficient or not. They ask for it. I am for appropriating the money, and if a further amount is necessary, I will vote for that also.

Mr. Eldridge—Did not the gentleman say that if he could make the impeachment trial a success, he would vote $100,000?

Mr. Washburne—I said ten times that much. I will say one hundred millions, if the gentleman would be better satisfied with that.

Mr. Eldridge—I did not suppose the gentleman could be so candid on this subject. I did not suppose that $10,000 would be taken as the necessary sum. It is a mere bagatelle, for the purpose of making the public believe that this is all the money necessary to pay the expenses of the trial; and the gentiman from Illinois admitted this when he said he would vote not only ten thousand but one hundred thousand dollars, and then added, with the approbation of his associates, that he would agree to vote one hundred millions. The sentiment is unworthy of the gentleman from Illinois, and unworthy of the House when the trial is pending that they would appropriate this large sum of money for the purpose of making impeachment a success. I would not give one dollar. Let the trial go on according to the rules of justice unaffected by money. If the $10,000 is appropriated it will create the belief that this is all the money necessary to meet the question, and let the country know what the expenses of the trial really are.

Mr. Wathburne—The gentleman did not misunderstand my purpose before the House, and cannot put his remarks on the country as coming from me. He may undertake to lecture the House and myself as to our duty, but will not permit him to misrepresent. What I said was, if Impeachment should be a success, it would be worth $100,000,000 to the country; and I believe so in what it would save to the country from the amount plundered from the Treasury by office-holders, friends of the gentleman from Wisconsin and his party. It would be worth countless millions of dollars in the lives of loyal men of the South who would be saved, by thrusting a usurper and tyrant from the White House. That is what I said. The gentleman and the House will not misunderstand, but agree with the verdict of guilt which I trust the Senate will render.

The bill was then passed.

REMOVAL OF TREASURY CLERKS.

Mr. Mullins asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the removal of clerks and other employes since the 1st of January, 1868; but Mr. Van Auken objected.

THE SALE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to comply at once with the resolution of the House, of March 18, 1868, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report, without delay, the amount of commissions paid for the sale or disposal of United States bonds or securities since the 2d of March, 1862, to whom paid, &c. Also the amount of gold sold by the Treasury Department since the 2d of March, 1861, the amount of commissions paid, &c.

SECRETARY STANTON'S GUARD.

Mr. Eldridge asked leave to offer a resolution directing the General of the Army to inform the House why the office of the War Department is surrounded by armed men, and whether it is necessary that able-bodied soldiers should be thus employed in times of peace, and how many are similarly employed in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether that included the soldiers at Secretary Seward's house?

Mr. Eldridge said he was willing that it should include them.

Mr. Garfield—Well, I object to both.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. Jencks, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill amendatory to the Bankrupt Act. It extends the provisions of the second clause of section thirty-three till June, 1, 1869, and amends it so as to read:

"In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after the 1st of June, 1869, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to 50 per cent. of the claims proved against his estate, and upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless with the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, &c.

It also gives the Register in Bankruptcy power to administer oaths.

Mr. Jencks desired to have the bill put upon its passage, but

Mr. Banks, who was entitled to the floor, on the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States, declined to yield for that purpose lest it might give rise to discussion and consume time.

The bill was then ordered to be printed and recommitted.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. Cobb offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency provided by law for publication of all soldiers' claims that have been allowed and paid, to be made in a newspaper published in the capital of each State, and to be published monthly or quarterly, of all claims paid during the preceding month or quarter, to the end that claim agents may not be able to retain soldier's pay and bounty for an unnecessary time after collection. Adopted.

SALE OF PUBLIC VESSELS.

Mr. Cook offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information called for in the House resolution of the 12th of December last, as to the public vessels sold since the war, and whether any of those sold had been captured from the enemy, on which prize money had been paid, &c.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois said he asked to call attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Navy declined answering almost every call for information made by the House. The House had, on his motion on the 12th of January, adopted a resolution calling for information, which had not yet been answered. The House ought to take some means to vindicate its right and dignity.

Mr. Eldridge asked what resolution had not been answered?

Mr. Washburne said it was in reference to the number of vessels bought and sold and the amount of commissions paid, &c.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that these were the vessels sold by the present Acting Secretary of War.

Mr. Van Auken objected to the resolution.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. Banks called up the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. He said he had taken every possible opportunity to thrust its consideration for final action on the House. He did not wish to consume time in discussion, but was willing to follow the judgment of the House in regard to it. He wished, however, to have the previous question seconded now, and there would yield half an hour to gentlemen for discussion, and should occupy the same length of time himself to explain any objection that might be made to it.

Mr. Eliot said that before the previous question was asked he desired to offer an amendment, the same that he had indicated when the bill was under discussion some time ago. It was to strike out the words, "The President shall be, and hereby is empowered to order the arrest and to detain in custody any subject or citizen of such foreign Government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Such delay and refusal shall be regarded as an offence to the United States, incompatible with continuous friendly relations with such foreign Governments."

Mr. Banks—I have no objection to having that amendment submitted to the House.

Mr. Jenckes desired to offer a substitute, which he had heretofore given notice of.

Mr. Banks declined to yield for that purpose.

Mr. Paine offered an amendment, to except Embassadors and other public Ministers and their domestic servants from liability to arrest.

Mr. Banks said he did not object to the amendment, but he did not deem it necessary, as the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that the privileges of Foreign Ministers did not depend upon the action of Congress. Congress could not confer these privileges, nor take them away, but inasmuch as it explained the bill, he had no objection to it.

Mr. Paine said his only object was to make it perfectly clear that the bill did not authorize the President, directly or indirectly, to attempt a violation of the laws of nations.

Mr. Van Trump desired to offer an amendment, by way of additional sections, providing, that whenever any citizen of the United States, either native born or adopted, or who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen, shall by a declaration in writing, made and executed in a District Court of the United States, within the State where he shall have held his last legal residence, declare that he relinquishes the character of an United States citizen, and shall, thereupon, depart from the United States, such person shall be considered as having exercised his right of expatriation under this act, and shall thereafter be considered as no citizen of the United States, and as being absolved from all allegiance thereto, and as having voluntarily relinquished all right and benefits of protection therefrom; and that such person so absolved from allegiance shall not thereafter again become a citizen of the United States, except under and by virtue of the naturalization laws then existing.

Mr. Banks said he could not yield to have that amendment offered. It defeated the very purpose of the bill. It was a declaration in effect that, without the permission of the Government, no citizen of the United States could cease to be a citizen, and that defeated the claim of the United States upon foreign Governments.

Mr. Van Trump said he had the misfortune to differ from his distinguished friend on that proposition; but he had discussed it heretofore, and did not propose to discuss it now.

Mr. Banks declined to yield to have the amendment offered.

Mr. Baker also desired to propose a substitute for the bill, but Mr. Banks declined to yield for that purpose.

Mr. Pile moved to amend the third section by inserting after the word "empowered," to the words "suspend in part or wholly," "commercial relation with the said Government, or in case no other remedy is available."

Mr. Banks said he had no objections to allowing that amendment to be voted upon.

Mr. Banks desired to have struck out the last words of the first section as proposed by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Kerr,) now absent, the words "being, and therefore null and void."

These words were accordingly struck out.

The previous question was then seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. Banks rose and said—I have only a few words to say in addition to what has been said on this subject. In reference to the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Baker) to strike out that part of the preamble which refers to the claims of European nations, I have only to say that it is simply referred to as a claim. It is immaterial to us whether it be true or not, it is certainly a claim made by that Government, and it is a claim which we have denied.

Mr. Garfield—What Government has made a claim?

Mr. Banks—The English and other European Governments. In reference to the amendment offered by my colleague, (Mr. Eliot,) which is in effect to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, I have one suggestion to make. This bill proposes a matter of legislation of a different character from that which ordinarily comes before the House—it is legislation for the purpose of affecting the action of foreign Governments. Ordinarily, legislation is for the purpose of affecting our own Government. Here we propose to affect the action of the Governments of all the European States, and that makes the distinctive feature of this bill. It therefore stand upon different principles, and involves different considerations from those that are usually presented. If the members of the House do not care to influence other Governments in reference to this matter, I do not know whether I should. If the gentlemen who represent constituencies composed in great part of naturalized citizens are perfectly indifferent to the action and claims of other Governments, and perfectly indifferent to the action of this Government in reference to the rights of their constituents, I have nothing to say. If my colleague, Mr. Elliot, is willing that citizens of the United States shall be arrested in foreign countries for acts done or words spoken here; if he is willing that a member of the House shall be arrested, as a member has been from his own State of Massachusetts, I have nothing to say. It is no affair of mine. I report this bill as the best, in my judgment, and the best in the judgment of my associates on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with a view to the action of foreign Governments upon a large mass of the citizens of this country who are counted by millions. My colleague will allow me to ask him how it is expected that we shall influence foreign Governments? No act of ours will take effect there. They are not required to consider our acts in any way whatever, so far as their own action is concerned. In the course of seventy-nine years, whenever the American Government has proposed the consideration of this subject, foreign Governments have wholly, and very properly in their view, and in the view of my colleague, declined to consider it. They say, "Whatever rights naturalized citizens under the American Government may have, we have no disposition to complain or to decide; but when you come to matters affecting our domestic affairs, we claim the same rights that you claim." And thus they decline to consider the claims which the American Government has made in behalf of its naturalized citizens, and there is no way of compelling them to do it, the propose by this bill (and it is the gist of the measure), to compel European Governments to consider and decide this matter for us and for them; and for one I have no doubt, not the least in the world—that where foreign govorments are required to decide on this matter they will decide with justice to themselves, and with justice to us. But so long as we allow the matter to be postponed by them, so long it will be postponed, and so long our citizens will be exposed to injury and annoyance.

Mr. Schofield asked Mr. Banks whether it was not proposed by this bill to empower the President of the United States to arrest travellers, and whether that was not the policy lately adopted by Theodore, King of Abyssinia, without perfect success.

Mr. Banks said that so far as he understood the Abyssinian question, Theodore had not undertaken to settle the question.

Mr. Scofield said he had undertaken to arrest travelers.

Mr. Banks—What he proposes, he proposes in his own way; what we propose in this bill, is the action of the General Government, and if the gentleman from Pennsylvania thinks there will be no more consideration for the action of the American Government, than for the action of King Theodore in reference to the affairs of his dominion, I cannot expect to convince him.

Mr. Scofield—What I said in regard to King Theodorus, was merely by way of comment. My question the gentlemen has not answered, which was—whether he proposes to accomplish this result in any other way than by authorizing the President of the United States to arrest travelers?

Mr. Banks—It is proposed to make a declaration of the rights of the Government, and to take such action as shall compel foreign Governments to consider the matter.

Mr. Scofield—By arresting travelers? Is that the only way?

Mr. Banks—No, sir; we do not propose to arrest any travelers. I did not use the word travelers. It is not used in the bill. It does not properly come into the discussion. It does not propose that anybody shall be arrested; it proposes that the Government of this country shall assert its power to take action in the matter in any way which shall compel foreign governments to take action on the subject with a view to the settlement of the question between them and us. And whenever this Government shall take action, there will be no occasion for arrest. Mr. Webster, in one of his ablest dispatches—a dispatch which I believe is counted by his friends as doing the greatest honor to his pen and to his great intellect presented in the clearest manner the necessity of a final arrangement of the question between us and England. The English Government paid no regard to it whatever. It never considered it so far as to answer it. It was referred by Lord Ashburton to his Government without comment, and never obtained any consideration from that Government. The English Government claims it to be a domestic question with which we have nothing to do, and so long as we allow that claim, so long the English Government will exercise the power to which I refer. I do not speak of England as an exception on this question, but I merely speak of England as an instance. There is pending there a change of ministry; there was a domestic convulsion there of a very serious nature, which threatens not only the Administration, but perhaps the government of the country. England has traditions on this question which she has maintained for six hundred years. No administration has ever yielded them, and I ask my member if he expects that the Government of the United States can call upon the Administration of the English Government at this time to recognize the American claim, and if he expects on that call to receive a recognition of it, much more if we can expect to receive an acquiescence in it. Sir, the English administration, which should do that which we claim to be right, would be overturned in an hour, because it would be an abandonment of what England has claimed through all her administrations in the reference to the right to control her subjects in the first instance, and in the second in relation where jurisdiction over her subjects who have left the country. We are bound, if we expect England or any other country to act upon the question, to present it in such a form that they cannot disregard it or refuse to consider it; and I said before, if they consider it, we shall have a judgment that will be satisfactory to our people, because our claims is of such a character that it cannot be denied if brought into consideration between our Government and foreign Governments; but so long as we leave them to decide it for themselves alone, so long we must expect it to be evaded. Every foreign Government has a right to

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

Proceedings Before Judge Barnard—Testimony of Gen. Diven—Mr. Belden Committed for Contempt for Refusing to Answer, but Allowed to go on Parole Until To-Day.

Under the order of Judge BARNARD, that the references in the contempt proceedings against Messrs. Diven, Lane, Thompson, and Skidmore, should proceed in his presence, the counsel met in the General Term Room at 11 A. M. yesterday.

Mr. Justice BARNARD appointed Col. Sheridan stenographer in the proceedings, and requested Hon. Ira Shaffer to act as *amicus curiæ*, in case the Court should be assailed.

Mr. Rapello suggested that it would be better, and a saving of time, if they should take testimony in the case of all the defendants who had been served and had answered, including that of Jay Gould, whose case had not been referred.

Mr. Field objected to this mode of proceeding. No reference had been made, and such a double proceeding as to go on before a referee and the Court at once, was unheard of.

The Court supposed that it could not go on in Mr. Gould's case except in his presence, it being a case of criminal contempt.

Mr. Rapallo and Mr. Clark combatted this view, and Mr. Vanderpoel suggested that by proceeding with Jay Gould's case many of the objections to testimony in the Davis' case would be obviated, and the testimony being in the portions pertinent to each particular case, could be used in such case,

The Court decided to go on in the Davis case alone. When that was completed such order in the other cases could be made as should appear proper.

Mr. O'Conor suggested that there seemed to be considerable misapprehension as to the practical form of proceeding in this matter. There were several persons here charged with certain acts, which, if truly charged, formed but one offence, the acts being a series in which they had participated, and together constituting a violation of the injunction. The Court guarding, of course, the rights of the individuals, could proceed by the most expeditious and convenient manner to possess itself of information in the matter. The Revisers, in 1830, had provided by statute for the case. The statute provides for the filing of interrogatories and the requiring of answers. So far there is great precision in the form prescribed by the statute. Thus an issue is formed between the parties. On that the Court proceeds. If the issue is purely of law, the Court can at once decide, but if of fact, then a further means is provided, but not at all in the nature of a trial. The Court may receive any affidavits or other proof contradictory or confirmatory of the defendant's answers. Then, on these affidavits and proof, the Court proceeds to determine. It would have been entirely competent for the Court, when the parties were before it, instead of refusing to have adjourned the matter for a reasonable time, when the parties could come in with their affidavits and be heard as on an ordinary Chambers motion.

Judge BARNARD said this was just the course he had pursued in the case of Gould.

Mr. O'Conor said he had something more to say. His desire was to get rid of these technicalities on which, so to speak, the wheel of justice was broken. The Court having this wide discretion there could be nothing irregular in the Court's proceedings in any of the cases. The objections to want of notice, &c., were nugatory, for these formalities were not required. If the other side had anything to urge, on the absence of parties, want of notice or imprisonment, that could be urged at the final hearing and have its due weight. There would be some additional force in an affidavit taken in this solemn manner, no doubt; but the Court or Judge Barnard certainly had the power to take an affidavit. He therefore urged for convenience of the Court and witnesses that the proceedings in the cases of all those who had answered should proceed at once. To prevent the necessity of repeated discussion hereafter, he would speak of certain objections such as that testimony might be called for which was irrelevant, or that the question was leading. Of course irrelevant testimony would be not considered by the Court in making up its mind and the weight of leading questions could be judged by it. There was strong reason in the powers of the Court to subpœna witnesses and to compel them to answers—powers which witnesses were inclined to dispute in a referee—why it should go on before the Court.

Mr. Field asked what was the motion.

Judge Barnard—It is a motion that, in deciding I could not go on in the Jay Gould case, I was wrong.

Mr. Field—Shall I argue that,

Judge Barnard—I think you had better. On his reading of the statue, I am inclined to think I was wrong.

Mr. Field proceeded to argue that they were now proceeding under an order of the Special Term appointing a referee, and that order could not be revoked or modified except upon notice. This notice had not been given. The Judge had no power to summon any witness before him. He objected, therefore, to proceeding in the Jay-Gould case, and to proceeding before the Court in the other cases.

The objections were overruled by the Court as utterly untenable.

Mr. O'Conor asked what orders Mr. Field referred to.

Mr. Field—Is this a proceeding in all the cases?

Mr. Clark read the order adjourning the Jay Gould case. The first witness he should call would be Alexander S. Diven.

Mr. Field raised his objections *seriatim*. This was not a special term; the Judge had no more power to call witnesses than any other person, or rather than any other Judge sitting out of Court. This was not a court, and this cannot be entitled a special term.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Field—Then this is a special term.

Judge Barnard—That can be argued at a future time.

Mr. Field said he then understood that this matter had been taken out of the referee's hands, and he submitted as counsel for defendants that he had a right to know in what form the proceeding was going on—under the Court sitting as a Court under the Judge in Chambers, or under the referee.

Judge Barnard replied that it was before a Court.

Mr. Field asked in which cases.

Judge Barnard replied, in all the cases.

Mr. Porter remarked that there were six cases, and objected that the witness could not be sworn in six separate cases.

The objection was overruled, and Mr. Diven was sworn separately in each case, the titles being called.

Mr. Diven testified: I am an officer of the Erie Railway Company, and was such in March and February, 1868; I remember the serving of an injunction on myself on the 3d of March; on that day I have a recollection of having seen Mr. Eldridge, the President, Mr. Drew, Treasurer, Mr. Fisk, a Director, and probably other of the officers; during the day I think I must have seen Jay Gould; on Saturday, March 7, I was requested by the President to sign some certificates of stock. It was in the afternoon, not long from the time that I left the office—not far from five o'clock; he did not ask me to sign any particular number; the books contain two hundred and fifty certificates each; I think four of them were given to me.

Q.—What request was made to you?

By Mr. Field—I object to that question. Mr. Eldridge is not a defendant, and it would be hearsay and not evidence.

A.—He requested me to sign them; he did not specify the number; the books contained 1,000 certificates; I took them to my house and signed them that night and the next day; I signed them all between that night and Monday morning, except one that was not finished; some of the books were sent for on Sunday; I do not remember the hour; a boy named George, who is in the office of the Private Secretary of the President, came for them; the Private Secretary is Mr. Nolan; George is still in the service of the Company; I don't remember his other name.

Q.—By Mr. Clark—What did he say?

Objected to by Mr. Field as being irrelevant.

Judge Barnard—I will strike it out if they don't make the connection afterward.

Mr. Field—Then what is the use of asking it?

Judge Barnard—I suppose because the counsel never loses an opportunity of saying something.

After argument by Messrs. Clark and O'Conor in favor of the question, and Mr. Field in opposition, the objection was overruled.

A.—I don't remember what he said; he is still in the pay of the Erie Railway Company; I knew he was coming, from what the Transfer Clerk said; he asked me to fill the one with the lowest numbers first, and he would send for it the next day; the books were numbered; I don't think I have the memorandum with me by which I can give the numbers; if you have my testimony before the Committee of the Legislature, I can give you the numbers. (Documents were handed to the witness.) The first two books were from 63,001 to 63,251, and from 63,251 to 63,500 and from that up; the other two books were not filled, they would number 500 beyond; we always sign the lowest number first; the book he wanted me to sign first was 63,001 to 63,251; I sent it to him; I think the blanks were not filled; I do not think I was asked to sign them in blank; I could not say the word "blank" was used; no signatures were attached to them; they had not been signed by Mr. Otis; I wrote nothing but my own signature; I have the stubbs of two of those books in court; I took the other three to the office on Monday morning, except one; the last I saw of that one it was in the hands of the President; I erased my name from the last before I delivered it; I delivered two to the Secretary, Mr. Otis, in his office; this office is in the building known as the Erie Building, corner of Duane and West streets; the Directors' room, Vice-President's room and Secretary's room are also there; the certificates have been canceled in two books; what became of those cut out I cannot tell; I have seen two that I suppose from the numbers must have come out from those books.

Mr. Wm. J. Edwards was then called as a witness, and testified as follows: I have in my possession certificates of stock of the Erie Railway Company dated March 7, 1868; (witness produced them;) they belong to John Bloodgood & Co.; they were received in March last; I cannot say exactly the time as to these two.

Mr. Diven recalled—These two are among the certificates which I signed on Saturday night or Friday; they are numbered 63,249 and 63,478; I do not know of my own knowledge to whom they were issued; there are entries on these stubbs, showing the disposition of the certificates; I know nothing except what is in these entries. (The entry "common stock, No. 63,001 100 shares, name of Fisk, Belden & Co., date March 7, receipt, received certificate as above, and to No. 63,250 inclusive) in all 25,000 shares stock, signed Wm. Belden," and "common stock No. 63,251, 100 shares, name of Smith, Gould, Morton & Co., dated March 7, 1868; received certificates as above, and to No. 63,500, inclusive, in all 25,000 shares, signed Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.," were read by the witness.) I don't know whether they were all 100 shares; I understand that Mr. Gould, a director, is the Gould of that firm; Mr. Belden is of the firm of Fisk, Belden & Co.; I don't know the business of Mr. Fisk, except by reputation; I know what firm he belongs to by rumor; I have heard Fisk, Belden & Co. mentioned as I have other firms; Mr. Otis is Secretary; he is here; Mr. Kilburn is Transfer Clerk; he is not here.

Q.—Where does he reside? A.—In New-Jersey.

Q.—May I ask how long he has been there? A.—He has lived there, I think, a good many years; his father resides there; his office is in Pine-street.

Q.—Is it open? A.—I have not been there.

Q.—Do you not know whether it was open? A.—I know what is said, and what I suppose; I do not know of my own knowledge; I was told by the Secretary that the books were closed.

Mr. Clark was continuing the examination on this point when Mr. Field objected.

Judge Barnard—I don't think he has sufficient information to make this evidence strictly legal.

The Witness—I have no doubt the office is closed.

By Mr. O'Conor—Since when has the office been closed?

Objected to by Mr. Field, and examination closed.

Mr. Wm. Belden was then sworn, and it was proposed by Mr. Field to continue the cross-examination, which had barely commenced last week before the referee, Mr. Haskin.

Mr. Clark claimed that the direct examination had not been concluded.

Considerable discussion followed—Mr. O'Conor claiming that this examination was new and independent of that before the referee.

The Judge said that they could treat the examination of this witness before the referee as not being in existence. He had read the newspaper reports and found no answers relevant.

Mr. Field said that his side had objected to the reference, to the referee, and to the form of the order, and now the other side ignored all that and proposed to proceed with this examination as *de novo*.

Judge Barnard—I think you have a right to examine *de novo*.

Mr. Belden's examination was then resumed by Mr. Clark.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a banker and stock-broker.

Q.—What is your firm? A.—Fisk, Belden & Co.

Q.—Who are the members of your firm? A.—James Fisk, Jr., William B. Bradford and myself.

Q.—Have you a cashier or head book-keeper? A.—We have several clerks who hold positions of responsibility.

Q.—Have you a cashier or head book-keeper?

Mr. Field objected to having the question categorically answered.

A.—I don't think the question is a clear one.

Q.—Who on the 9th of March, 1868, had charge in the office of Fisk, Belden & Co. of delivering certificates of stock of the Erie Railway Company.

Objected to as immaterial.

Q.—Is any member of your firm a director of the Erie Railway Company? A.—James Fisk, Jr., is a director.

Q.—Was he in March last? A.—I believe he was.

The book of certificates of stock having been shown the witness—

Q.—Is the signature of Wm. Belden on the first page in your handwriting? A.—It is.

Q.—When did you make that signature?

Mr. Field objected that when he made the signature was immaterial, and that as the answer might tend to criminate him, he was not bound to answer it. That particular question might not be so very objectionable, but it was one of a whole class of testimony which would be objectionable. The injunction was against the Erie Railway Company, its directors and agents. If the witness received them as the agent of some one of the defendants, and was himself within the scope of the injunction, and asking him questions at all, was asking him what might criminate him, and render him liable for misdemeanor.

Judge Barnard—I cannot see how the answer to that question can tend to criminate him.

Mr. Field—But the witness must judge of that.

Judge Barnard—I think that a proper question.

Question repeated. A.—I understand that the gentlemen have been charged with violating an injunction; my answering your question might tend to implicate me; as I do not think I ought to be asked to testify against myself, I ask to be excused, and place myself upon my rights.

Mr. Clark—We ask the Court to compel him to answer.

Judge Pierrepont—It is within the province of the Court to decide that the witness may state to the Court, if he please, the position he occupies, and I understand that he appeals, therefore, to the Court whether he shall answer this question.

Mr. O'Conor—No private conversation is to be had.

Judge Barnard—I don't think the ground sufficient to excuse him.

After argument by Judge Porter, Field and O'Conor, Judge Barnard required the witness to answer.

A.—A truthful answer to that question would criminate myself, I believe, and I shall place myself upon my rights.

Judge Barnard—The Court sees no way by which you, not a party to this action in any shape, can be criminated, and directs you to answer the question forthwith, or take the consequences.

Witness—I will endeavor to be respectful.

Judge Barnard—Do I understand you to decline to answer?

Witness—I will endeavor to explain my position.

Judge Barnard—Do you decline to answer?

Witness—I don't see how I can answer.

Judge Barnard—Do you decline to answer?

Witness—I hope the Court will not press me to answer.

Judge Barnard—I do not press you; it is of no interest to me. Will you or will you not answer the question as put to you by the counsel and as stated to be correct by the Court?

A long argument here ensued between Messrs. O'Conor and Field, the former raising the point that the latter had no right to discuss the question, it being a question between the Court and witness and the parties seeking the testimony only.

Judge Pierrepont said the witness had already answered the question in stating that a truthful answer might criminate him.

Witness—I cannot see any reason why the question should be asked except to criminate me.

Judge Barnard—There is no intention on the part of the Court to argue it with the witness.

Witness—I have given all the answer that I can.

Judge Barnard—And you do not intend to give any other?

(No answer.)

The Judge thereupon ordered the commitment of Mr. Belden to the County Jail of the County of New-York until the question be answered, but not exceeding thirty days.

By Mr. Clark—Where were you on the 9th of March? A.—In various places; I was at Fisk, Belden & Co.'s office on that day.

Q.—Did you on that day see any directors of the Erie Railway Company? A.—I cannot tell; I have no recollection on the subject.

Q.—Did you on that day apply to any person to become a subscribing witness to the transfer of certificates of stock of the Erie Railway Company, dated March 7, 1868?

Objected to as irrelevant and tending to criminate.

Objection overruled as regarded the irrelvancy.

A.—My answer is the same as before.

Judge Barnard—Q.—Do you decline to answer? A.—A truthful answer to that question would, I believe, tend to criminate myself, and I therefore place myself upon my rights.

Judge Barnard—Q.—Do you decline to answer? A.—I don't understand that I ought to answer.

Judge Barnard—Q.—Do you decline to answer—yes or no?

The witness remaining mute, another order or commitment was directed against him, in the same terms as the previous one.

The witness further testified—I know the signature on the indorsement of that certificate. (A certificate of Erie stock being shown him.)

Q.—Whose indorsement is it? A.—Mine.

Q.—Did you make it? Objected to as being a repetition of the previous question.

Mr. Clark—I will ask the counsel when he states an objection, to rise and act like a gentleman.

Mr. Field—I submit this is no fit spectacle for a court of Justice, I objected in a mild tone of voice that the question was irrelevant and might tend to criminate, and that it had already been answered.

Mr. Clark—He said it was an idle question. He did not state these objections. Counsel, when they make an objection in court, should rise and state those objections fully.

Mr. Field—It is certainly matter of felicitation that we are to be taught decorum and dignity by so true a master.

Q.—Where did you make that signature?

Objected to for the same reasons as before.

An argument here followed as to the right of examining a witness after his commitment had been ordered for contempt, Mr. Pierrepont claiming that as a matter of right and of law the prosecution could not proceed and multiply contempt upon contempt to an indefinite number; and Mr. O'Conor arguing that there are instances recorded of half a dozen fines being inflicted on one trial; and that this does not stop the witness going on.

Judge Barnard—Nothing in law is clearer than that, because otherwise any important witness might defeat the ends of justice by going to prison for thirty days each time his examination came on.

Q.—Where did you make that signature?

Objected to as before; same ruling, and the witness still declining to answer, another commitment ordered.

Q.—Was that certificate of stock in possession of Fisk, Belden & Co. on the 9th of March, and from whom received?

Objected to, overruled, refusal to answer, and another commitment ordered.

Q.—Are you the same Wm. Belden who brought before Judge Gilbert a suit and obtained an injunction? A.—I am.

Witness was then requested to stand aside, and Timothy G. Schilman was called, but his examination was objected to by Mr. Field, who claimed that Wm. Belden's cross-examination must go on before the introduction of another witness.

Mr. Belden then again took the stand. Mr. Clark handed him the Gilbert suit complaint, and asked him to look at the signature "Wm. Belden," and say if it was in his handwriting. A.—That appears to be my signature.

Q.—Look at the signature to this affidavit of the 4th of March, and say if it be in your handwriting? A.—I believe it is mine.

Q.—Did you apply to Judge Gilbert for an injunction?

Judge Barnard—Let the other side show that fact. I do not intend to have all the scandal of New-York City dragged in here.

Mr. O'Conor—It is set up that another injunction has been sued out from Judge Gilbert, requiring them to do just what your Honor ordered them not to do. This is true that it did issue. The purpose of this evidence is to show that this injunction was collusively and fraudulently obtained. These defendants called persons to their aid who were combined in this very wrong, and arranged with these associates or with that associate, that he should obtain by certain means a paper in the form or guise of an injunction, and have it served upon them. Thus the defendants got the plaintiffs to have the injunction served upon them. Any collusive device of this description is void. We apprehend that that evidence is admissible, and insist that that collusion must be put down. Parties have no right to so proceed. As to the truth or falsity of the allegations upon which the injunction was obtained, we have nothing to do. We think we know that they are wholly false. The party who swore to them may have been wholly misinformed. We will not bring in all that, but we want to show that it was a sham suit.

Judge Barnard—It is proper to show that.

Mr. Clark—I propose, before this examination is through, to show the entire falsity of that charge, and I have the affidavits ready, but I do not propose to show it by Mr. Belden.

Q.—When did you apply for that injunction? A.—You will have to state your answer more clearly.

Q.—Did you get an injunction from Judge Gilbert? A.—I received what I believe is called a mandatory injunction; I believe it was granted by this Justice; no one applied for what we got; I believe that I applied for an injunction arresting these several suits, and Judge Gilbert suggested himself that we do alter the application so that he could give what he did.

Q.—Then you never asked Judge Gilbert for a mandatory injunction? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Then you applied for two injunctions? A.—The original complaint varied somewhat from the one I have been shown; I will explain the circumstances——

Q.—Were you present when the application was made to the Judge? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then how do you know about it? A.—I know it, the same as I know the injunction was issued.

Q.—Have you ever seen the original injunction? A.—I hold a copy in my hand now.

Q.—I ask the witness what he knows about it? A.—I believe the Judge suggested himself giving a mandatory injunction.

Q.—Do you know Judge Gilbert? Did you ever see him? A.—It is difficult to say; I resided in Brooklyn some time.

Q.—Did you ever see him concerning the injunction? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know nothing about what the Judge did, except what your counsel has told you? A.—I know it as I knew of other injunctions.

Q.—Where was the complaint drawn? A.—In Mr. Field's office.

Q.—Do you know anything about it except what you learned? A.—I believe the original papers were returned; I was not present.

By Mr. O'Conor—Then of course he don't know.

Q.—Do you remember when your application was made to Judge Gilbert? A.—I can't tell you.

Q.—Can you give us no idea of the time. A.—Early in March.

Q.—Had you in your possession at that time any certificates of stock of the Erie Railway Company dated March 7, 1868?

Objected to as before, and same ruling.

A.—It is impossible for me to say.

Q.—Had you then in your possession, or was there in the possession of your firm any convertible bonds of the Erie Railway Company, convertible into stock?

Objected to as before and same ruling.

A.—I have already told you I do not recollect the date; I was several days over this complaint; I cannot tell the date, except only in March, between the 1st and 10th.

Q.—Where were you on the evening of March 7? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Were you at the house of Mr. Field? A.—Possibly so.

Q. Do you not know that you were? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Do you know David Groesbeck? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you see him that night? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Do you know Martin E. Green? A.—I have seen him.

Q.—Did you see him on that evening? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Did you see Daniel Drew on that evening? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Did you see Jay Gould on that evening? A.—I may or may not have.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Gould at Mr. Field's house? A.—I believe so.

Q.—And Mr. Green? A.—I could not tell you.

R.—Is your memory good or bad? A.—That is entirely a matter of judgment.

Q.—Was there not received at the office of Fisk, Belden & Co., about the 9th of March, 250 certificates of stock of $100 each, corresponding to that receipt? Objected to as before. Overruled as to irrelevancy. A.—The same answer as before.

Judge Barnard—Do you decline to answer? A.—I can repeat. A truthful answer to this question would tend to criminate me, and I therefore place myself upon my rights.

Judge Barnard—He declines by remaining mute after being directed to reply.

On motion of Mr. Clark he was ordered committed as before.

Q.—If there were in the office of Fisk, Belden & Co., Nos. 63,001 to 63,250, state from whom you received them?

Objected to as before, and objection overruled.

Q.—Do you know E. K. Willard? A.—I do.

Q.—Is he a member of the Stock Board? A.—I have no knowledge.

Q.—Did he attend at your office on or about March 9, for the purpose of being a subscribing witness to the transfer of a large number of certificates of stock.

Objected to as before, and same ruling.

A.—A truthful answer to that question would tend to criminate me, and I must again place myself upon my rights.

Judge Barnard—Do you therefore decline to answer? A.—That is my answer.

On motion of Mr. Clark, another order of commitment was ordered.

Mr. Field then attempted the cross-examination of the witness, saying that he wished to show that witness' suit had been brought upon impregnable grounds in good faith; that his charges are true and with no collusion whatever. He wished to say once for all, that he naturally did not desire to go into this examination in this presence. But, nevertheless, it was here, and their duty left than no alternative. They must go into it, with as much of respect as they possibly could use.

Mr. Pierrepont said that if the evidence was to stand at all, they had the right of cross-examine. It might be that the witness might die or he might lie in prison, and an opportunity for examination never be had.

Judge Barnard said it was a plain principle of law that the cross-examination never proceeds until the direct examination was concluded.

Mr. Fullerton urged that the opposite side might as well have asked half an hour ago to interrupt the direct by a cross-examination, for fear the witness might die before they got through with him. He hoped Mr. Belden would not die in his present mental condition.

Mr. Field further urged their right to cross-examine, but was overruled, after which the Judge stated it being 3 o'clock, the examination be closed for the day and resumed to-day at 11 o'clock.

The Court was kept open for some little time, for the entering of the orders for commitment, but ultimately on counsel pledging that Mr. Belden would appear to-day at 11 o'clock, he was allowed to go on his parole.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to May 8.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1171—Barnes vs. Gilson et al.	1039—Dean vs. Matthias.
419—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.	1075—Schultz vs. Cummings.
1079—Weston vs. Chamberlain.	1077—Reed vs. Cummings.
283—Ogden vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.	1191—Mathews vs. Beiser.
303—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.	4121—The People, &c., Thorn vs. McGeachy et al.
1165—Blumenthal et al vs. Cohen.	49—Meserole, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
927—Minzesheimer et al. vs. Gueterman, &c.	1065—Ball vs. Stett.
329—Jacobs vs. Sexton.	1087—Ball vs. Stett.
235—Mussey vs. Murray.	523—New-York, Nuevitas & Cuba Steamship Co. vs. Neafie et al,
1029—May vs. Ryan et al.	1207—Longstreet, &c., vs. Hymer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
24—McKaye vs. Roberts.	65—VanValkenburgh vs. Harrington.
31—Mandeville vs. Lloyd.	66—Watkins vs. Hoarberger
39—Clark vs. Merriam et al.	
Call No. 82—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3775—Jackson vs. Clark, &c.	3833—Board of Comissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
3947—Devine vs. Feinbeyer, &c.	3835—Jackson vs. Bendall et al.
4031—Elliott vs. Robinson, impl'd.	3837—Quano vs. Heintze.
3407—Connell, Admx., vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.	3795—Smith vs. Lloyd.
3711—Corey et al. vs. Snoddy et al.	3851—East N. Y. and Jam. RR. Co. vs. Lighthall.
3771—Lewin vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.	3853—Akers vs. Thorburn.
3633—Taylor vs. Elastic Cone Spring Co.	3855—Jones et al. vs. Fowler et al.
	3867—Eighth-av. RR. Co. vs. Bradley.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3354—Hope, Administrator, vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.	3742—Larken, &c., vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
3714—Bery et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.	3268—King et al. vs. Schneider.
3946—Brown et al. vs. Finn.	3930—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Webb.
3956—Dietz vs. Jones.	3798—Schenck et al. vs. Morris.
3860—Auferman vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.	3480—Rothschild vs. Bernet.
3916—Cantrell vs. Ross, President.	3883—Janeway vs. Garniss.
3736—Broadway Bank vs. Howard.	3940—Joseph vs. Bernstein, impl'd.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Meyer vs. Zundt.	—Mattison vs. Connah.
784—Morris vs. Johnston.	529—Fine vs. Feltman.
623—Mohlman vs. Brown.	—Howard vs. Nesmith.
—Angevine vs. Baulck.	926—Schuberth vs. Mollenbauer.
—Lewis vs. Hoag.	926½—Same vs. Same.
845—Hutton vs. Pippey.	927—Field vs. Barsesa.
731—Ford vs. Carrington.	928—Mangles vs. N. Y. A. & W. S. S. Co.
466—Williams vs. Sturges.	929—Finlon vs. Brinckerhoff.
516—Meyer vs. Veine.	930—Healy vs. Fagan.
925—Cox vs. Bozeman.	931—Levi vs. Kilgan.
782—Renkapf vs. Schiefert.	932—Jennings vs. Jennings.
804—Deutsch vs. Louder.	933—Stachler vs. Wells.
—Frank vs. Blakistone.	934—Kaiser vs. Lippman.
—Baylis vs. Stovekin.	935—Dillon vs. Burns.
568—Seymour vs. Hobson.	936—M. Quarry Co. vs. Gayte.
811—Calenberg vs. Temple.	
876—Elkins vs. Morrill.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
74—Post vs. Reinhardt.	116—Shay vs. West Union Tel. Co.
86—Doherty vs. Aurbach.	117—Michael vs. Broadway Railroad Company.
92—Cox vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad.	118—Field vs. City of Brooklyn.
96—Hubbard vs. Healey.	119—Auger vs. Campbell, Sheriff.
107—Lee vs. Corbett.	121—Bradley vs. Edwards.
2—Dunham vs. Williams.	123—Fincke vs. Reade.
7—Skillman vs. City of Brooklyn.	124—Duff vs. Wardlaw.
46—O'Neil vs. Kehoe.	126—Phelps vs. North.
111—Lyon vs. Baker.	127—Witty vs. Johnson.
112—Gotty vs. Starin.	33½—— vs. ——.
113—Miller vs. Barnes.	58—Tough vs. Edwards.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People *vs.* Charles Mansfield; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Charles Myers; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Geo. Howard; burglary and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* August Renan; petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. H. Bennett, Mary A. Bennett; petit larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Richard Reilly; robbery.
The People *vs.* Joseph Munkhoff; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* John W. Riker; bigamy.
The People *vs.* John O'Brien, Henry Scully; burglary.
The People *vs.* Stephen Kovias, Chas. Stein; arson.
The People *vs.* Joseph Wood; assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Edgar H. Smith; assault and battery.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
149—Thomas vs. Bamber.	27—Kenmore vs. Barrett.
138—Hoffman vs. Smith.	34—O'Neil vs. O'Neil.
64—Keenan vs. Chappell.	37—Henderson vs. Rall.
3—McElianey vs. McDonnell.	41—Gaedeke vs. Fromme,
4—Harrison vs. Froidevaux.	42—Bates vs. Wilson.
8—Horan vs. Richardson.	47—Thompson vs. Thornton.
9—Philipps vs. Monzani.	51—Rosengarden vs. Campbell, Sheriff.
10—Doherty vs. Campbell.	61—Levi vs. Campbell, Sheriff.
17—Baker vs. Remington.	62—Rogers vs. Campbell, Sheriff.
22—Garoner vs. Cumberson.	68—Sylvester vs. Campbell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

HABEAS CORPUS—EVIDENCE.

In the matter of the Habeas Corpus of Joseph Bloomgart.—Judge BLATCHFORD rendered his decision yesterday morning in this case. After stating that Bloomgart was held on a warrant based upon an affidavit that he, being a clerk in the fractional currency counter of the Sub-Treasury at Louisville, had embezzled moneys of the United States committed to his charge, and that he was brought up by *habeas corpus*, with a *certiorari* to bring up the proceedings before the Commissioner, he said that the only question in the case was whether the evidence was sufficient to warrant his being held and sent to Kentucky for trial; and that the point taken by the defendant was that, as there was no other evidence of the *corpus delicti* than the alleged confession of Bloomgart, he should be discharged, in accordance with the rule of criminal law which requires such other evidence.

The Judge said that the question was an important one and he should decide it on the authority of the most learned of our Judges, in a most noted case, viz.: the case of Aaron Burr. In that case an application was made to Chief Justice Marshall for the commitment of Burr, which was based on the affidavit of G. Wilkinson, in which was set out an alleged translation of a letter written in cipher by Burr himself, and the Judge said that, aside from that letter, there was no evidence whatever against Burr. It was argued that such evidence was not sufficient, but Judge Marshall held that though it might not be sufficient on a trial, yet it was so on an application for a commitment for trial. The Judge therefore held on the authority of that case that the evidence was sufficient to warrant the holding of Bloomgart, and that the *habeas corpus* would therefore be discharged and a warrant issued for the removal of the prisoner to Kentucky for trial,

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 20.

The Board of Examiners appointed by this Court have directed that all applicants for examination for admission to the Bar at this Term, appear in the General Term Room on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M. The applications are to be filed with the Clerk prior to that time.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—APRIL 20.

Before Judge Jones.

GOVERNMENT CHARTERS—BROKERAGE.

Robert P. Dodge et al. vs. Thomas Clyde.—The plaintiffs are the assignees of Morgan & Rhinehardt, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. They bring this action to recover five per cent. commission due Morgan and Rhinehardt, who were shipping merchants and brokers at Washington, as ship's husbands of the steamer *Ann Eliza* in 1861 and 1862. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant agreed to and did employ Morgan & Rhinehardt as ship's husbands; that they were to have the general charge and supervision of the vessel at Washington, attend to her wants, disburse her and keep her in order, and for this the defendant was to pay five per cent. commission on her charter money. The vessel earned $49,000 under the charter, and upon this the plaintiffs claim their commission.

The defendant alleges that he did not own the vessel, but that she belonged to the Philadelphia Express Steamboat Company, and also that Morgan & Rhinehardt were Government agents and could make no such agreement with the defendant, on the ground of inconsistent duties in the relation of agent for the Government and for Clyde.

The trial occupied four days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

Emerson and Goodrich for plaintiffs; Davis and Edsall for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

Sarah C. Bouton *vs.* Charles Bouton; report of referee confirmed and judgment granted.

Van Pelt et al. *vs.* Tucker et al.; motion denied, with $5 costs.

Fisk, &c., *vs.* the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; order settled.

Alexander J. Meyer *vs.* the National Express and Transportation Company; motion denied.

In the matter of the estate of Norman B. Griffin, &c.; James M. Sweeney, Esq., is appointed one of the Committee, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Edgar S. Allien, a young man, was placed upon trial for false pretences. The charges against him were that in July last he sought and obtained a loan of $4,000 in gold from Messrs. Tailer & Schultze, of No. 40 Beaver-street, upon 1,300 gallons of bonded brandy, which, as he falsely represented, belonged to Mr. S. G. Caruthers, for whom he was authorized to act as agent. Two witnesses were examined, and then the case was postponed until this morning.

John McCann was placed on trial for stealing $145 from Edward Murphy, in the liquor-store No. 3 Governeur-street, on the night of the 23d of March last. From the evidence it appeared that the parties were drinking in the saloon together with several others; that the complainant, while in a generous mood, offered to pay McCann's passage to California, and exhibited a roll of money, a portion of which, it is alleged, the defendant converted to his own use. The jury found McCann guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The Recorder stated his doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and postponed the sentence, allowing the prisoner to depart on his own verbal recognizance.

Alfred Guinard, a Frenchman, pleaded guilty of stealing a case of wool hats, value of $57, from in front of the store of David W. Fairchild, No. 18 Mercer-street. The prisoner being an old offender was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

ST. ANNE'S LITERARY UNION.—An entertainment will be given at Cooper Institute to-night by the St. Anne's Literary Union for the benefit of the Church of the Epiphany, in Second-avenue. "Damon and Pythias" and the "Happy Man" will be performed; Signor ABERLE, from the Conservatory at Naples, will preside at the piano, and Messrs. PETER DURNIN and ROBERT BURNS will furnish the vocal music.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 20, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	104¼	100	Pacific Mail	91½
70,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¾	200	do	91⅝
1,500	do	111¾	300	do	91½
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109½	200	do	91¾
500	do	109½	100	do s60	91¾
10,000	U. S. 6s. '68. C., indorsed	104¾	15	do	92
200,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	108	50	do 2d call	90¾
4,000	do	108⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	27¾
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	102	10	Amer. Ex.	61¾
6,000	do	102⅛	20	do	62
10,000	do	102	20	do	62¼
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	106¼	12	U. S. Ex. Co.	64
29,500	do	106⅛	10	do	63
2,500	do Small	106⅛	110	do	61
50,000	do 3d Ser. sm.	106⅛	900	N. Y. Cen.	113⅝
1,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan C	108⅛	1500	do	112¾
14,000	Tenn. 6s. new	66⅞	1000	do b30	113¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	66¾	600	do b30	114
10,000	N. Car 6s. x-c.	60¾	200	do b30	113⅞
30,000	do	60¾	25	do 2d call	113⅝
10,000	do	61	800	Erie R.	66⅞
1,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	86½	300	do	66⅞
13,000	Mo. S. 6s	87	100	Hud. R. R. b30	129
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	97	100	do	129
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	100	do	128⅞
1,000	M. & St. P. 2d M	84	500	Reading R.	87⅛
5,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	87	200	do	87
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	95	1000	do s30	87
2,000	W. U. Tel. 7s, bds.	83	500	do s30	86⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	87½	700	do s30	86⅞
3,000	do	87¾	400	do 2d call	86⅞
10	Bk. of Comm'th	109	200	do	86⅞
7	Cent. Nat. Bank	105¾	500	do	86
300	West. U. Tel	37	600	M. S. & N. I.	86
100	do	36⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts	86
50	do 2d call	36⅞	18	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	106
300	do	36⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73
20	Mer. U. Ex.	33½	25	do	72⅞
300	do	33	400	do	72
100	Quick. Min	26¾	200	Clev. & Tol	102¼
100	do	26½	200	do 2d call	102¼
100	do	26	600	Chic. & R. I. R.	89⅞
300	Adams Ex.	61¼	200	do	89⅝
25	do	61	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72¾
30	do 2d call	61	300	do	72¾
			165	New-Jersey R.	115
			80	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅝
			100	do	101½
			30	Chic. & Alt. R.	120
			100	Ohio & Miss. R.	30½
			300	do	30⅞
			500	do b30	30⅞
			37	H. & St. J. R.	73

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	112	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	115⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	112½	500	do	115⅞
54,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111½	300	do	115⅝
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	110	100	do b10	115⅞
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New issue	108	500	do	115⅞
1,000	do	107⅞	100	do b10	116
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '67 New Issue	108⅛	100	do b10	115⅞
60,000	do	108⅛	200	Reading R.	86⅞
4,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s R	102⅛	1200	do	86⅞
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102⅛	100	do s30	86⅞
35,000	Tr. N., 7 3-10s 2d series	106⅝	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	87¾
1,400	do Small	106⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts x-d	86
5,500	do 3d ser.	106⅛	300	Ohio & Miss. R. R.	31
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	66¾	800	do	31⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	87	100	do	31¼
50	Cum. Coal Pf.	31½	500	do	31¾
			100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73
			100	do s30	73
			100	do s30	73½
			100	do s30	73⅝
			300	do	73⅝
			50	do	74
100	West. U. Tel.	36⅞	800	Clev. & Tol	103
100	Quicksilver	27	100	Chi. & R. I.	91
380	Pac. Mail	91¼	370	do	91⅛
100	Atlantic Mail	30	200	do	91⅛
100	Adams Ex.	61⅜	200	do	91⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	63⅞	200	Mil. & St. P	61⅞
500	Mer. U. Ex.	33⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	73⅛
100	do	33⅛	500	do	74
166	Erie Pref.	71¾	200	do s60	74
300	Erie R.	66⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	101⅞
1000	do	67	500	do	102

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	32⅞	1100	Reading R.	87¾
100	Pacific Mail b10	92¼	200	do c	87⅝
200	do	92	500	Ohio & Miss. R. b3	30⅞
500	do c	91⅞	300	do	30⅞
500	do c	91⅞	200	do c	30⅞
300	do	91⅞	300	do	30⅞
300	do	91⅞	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	87⅞
500	do	91⅞	200	do	88
300	do	91⅞	100	do	88
200	West. U. Tel	36⅞	500	Bos., Hartford & E.	14¼
200	do b3	37	100	Cleve. & Pitts	87
100	do c	36⅞	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	90
400	N. Y. Cen.	113⅞	200	do	89⅞
800	do	113⅞	200	do c	90
1200	do	113⅞	300	do	90⅛
200	do b3	113⅞	400	do	90⅛
100	do c	113⅞	800	do	90⅛
50	Adams Ex. b30	61½	200	do	90⅛
1100	Erie R.	67⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅞
300	do c	67⅛	200	do c	72⅞
600	do b3	67⅛	100	do	72⅞
800	do	67⅛	100	Union Nav. Co.	22
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	73⅝	300	do	22⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	32⅞	100	Adams Ex.	60⅞
500	Pacific Mail	91⅞	1000	Reading	88
100	do s60	91⅞	200	O. & Miss. R.	30⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. c	113⅞	100	do	30⅞
500	do	113⅞	100	Tol., W. & W.	48⅞
600	do	114	500	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
200	do c	114	200	do	87⅛
300	do	114⅛	800	Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅞
400	do	114⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	90⅛
200	do	114⅞	100	do	90⅛
1000	do	114⅞	600	do	90⅛
400	Erie R.	66⅞	200	do	91
800	do	66⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	62
200	do b5	66⅞	1100	Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	72⅞
1200	do	66⅞	200	do c	72⅞
200	do b10	67	500	do	72⅞
300	do c	66⅞	100	West. U. Tel.	37
800	do	67	100	Hudson R.	128

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Pacific Mail	91¼	2400	Reading R.	87⅛
200	do	91⅛	400	do	87
1200	do	91⅛	600	do	87⅛
600	do	91⅛	200	do s10	87⅛
800	do	91	1200	do b10	87⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	37⅛	100	Ohio & M. R.	31
100	do s10	37	500	do	31⅛
200	do	37	100	do b10	31⅛
500	N. Y. Cent.	116⅞	600	do	31⅛
400	do	116⅞	100	do b10	31⅛
1200	do	117	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	89⅞
200	do	117⅛	300	do	89⅞
100	do s10	117	100	do b10	89⅞
300	do	117⅛	1800	C., R. I. & P.	92
100	do s5	117	200	do	91⅞
500	U. S. Ex. b3	63	200	do s10	92
100	do	63	100	do b15	92⅛
2800	Erie R.	68⅛	100	do s5	92
1800	do	68⅛	100	C. & N. W. R.	62
200	do b5	68⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74
200	do b10	68⅞	1800	do	71⅞
100	Hud. R. R.	131	100	do b10	74
100	do	131⅛	100	do s5	71⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	28⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts R. x-d	82

MONDAY, April 20—P. M.

A further improvement was experienced by the Brokers in the money market to-day and the rate is 7 ₱ cent. as the rule of the Street. Occasional exceptions were reported early in the forenoon, on mixed collateral, at 7 ₱ cent. in Gold. But from the increased firmness of the Public Funds throughout the day the fair inference was drawn that the general working of the market to decided ease at 7 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges have further advanced to 110@110¼ ₱ cent. for standard 60-day Bills on London, and the sales of Gold were at 138⅝@138¾@138⅞ ₱ cent, chiefly at 138⅞ ₱ cent. After Bank hours the sales advanced to 139 ₱ cent. The cash Gold is in good supply, though the Gold Brokers are paying less interest than last week to carry over their daily balances. The Public Funds advanced to 111⅞@111⅞ on the old 5-20s of 1862, May and November; to 108⅛@108¼ for the new 5-20s of 1867, January and July, and the 7-30s to 106¼@106⅜—other descriptions advancing in about the same proportion.

The Railway market was in great excitement after the early dealings, on the news from Albany that the Erie Bill, which passed the Senate on Saturday, was taken up in the Assembly this morning and passed without opposition! This was wholly unexpected to all parties. The fact being telegraphed to several parties in Wall-street, without comment or explanation, there was a rush to sell Erie Stock at 66@65½@65 ₱ cent., and to sell New-York Central at 112⅛@112⅞ ₱ cent. These sales were between the adjournment of the old Board at noon and the meeting of the Open Board at 1 o'clock P. M. At the latter the market suddenly turned upward, and strongly so on the two Stocks in question, and upon the general list, and this temper of speculation rapidly increased up to 4 o'clock, by which hour Erie had sold as high as 71 ₱ cent., and New-York Central as high as 119⅞ ₱ cent.! The suspicion soon became current that the Vanderbilt interest, *from one cause or another*, occurring between Saturday night and Monday morning, were abundantly content with the turn of legislation at Albany, and *were to reap the rewards of the settlement of the whole question.* We shall, perhaps, be able to know and appreciate the particulars of this result to-morrow. The Western Stocks sympathized with the excitement in the New-York Stocks to the extent of 1@2 ₱ cent., and the Miscellaneous Shares showed increased firmness from the last sales of Saturday.

After the late Boards broke up there was less excitement in Erie and New-York Central, and the Western Roads left off steady. The following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	102⅛	Missouri	87	87
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅞	111⅞	Northwest	61	61⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108	108¼	N. West Pref.	72⅛	73⅞
N. Y. Central	113⅞	118⅞	Rock Island	89⅞	91⅞
Erie	66⅞	69⅛	Fort Wayne	101⅞	102
Hudson	128	131	W. U. Telegraph	36⅞	36⅞
Reading	87	*87⅛	M'chants' Union	32⅛	33⅛
Mich. Southern	87⅛	89⅞	St. Paul Pref.	72	73½
Ohio and Miss.	30⅞	31⅛	St. Paul Com.	60	60⅞
Pittsburgh	87	*82	Pacific Mail	91⅞	92
Toledo	101⅛	102⅛	American Gold	138⅞	139
Penn 6s. new	66⅞	66⅞	Bills on London	110	110⅛

*Ex. Div.

The Erie Railway Bill, as passed by the State Senate, on Saturday, and read a third time and adopted by the Assembly to-day, reads as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful for the Erie Railway Company to use any money realized from the convertible bonds issued by said Company on the 19th day of February, 1868, and on the 3d day of March, 1868, the said bonds amounting in all to $10,000,000, except for the purpose of completing, furthering and operating its railroad, and for no other purpose. Nothing in this section contained shall affect any right of action of any person against any officers or agent of the Erie Railway Company, nor shall it affect any action or proceeding now pending, save as herein provided; nor shall anything herein contained be held or construed to affect any liability, civil or criminal, of any officer or agent of the said Erie Railway Company or of any other person. The use of the moneys in this section mentioned by any officer or agent of said Railway Company for any other purpose than is herein mentioned, shall be a felony, punishable, upon conviction thereof, by imprisonment in a State-Prison for not less than two nor more than five years.

SEC. 2. The future guaranteeing by the Erie Railway Company of any other railroad corporation necessary and proper to secure a connection of said Erie Railway with other railroads so as to form a continued line of communication between New-York and Chicago, for the purpose of securing better facilities for the traffic of said Erie Railway Company, and contracts hereafter made for that purpose, shall be deemed and taken to be within the power of said Erie Railway Company. Nor shall any stockholder, director, officer or agent of the Hudson River, Harlem or New-York Central Railroad Company enter into any agreement with any stockholder, director, officer or agent of the Erie Railway Company to fix the price for carrying freight or passengers through, or to or from any point in this State. Any stockholder, director, officer or agent, or other person authorizing, aiding or consenting to such an agreement shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. No stockholder, director or officer in either the New-York Central Railroad Company, the Hudson River Railroad Company or Harlem Railroad Company, shall be a director or officer of the Erie Railway Company; and no stockholder, director or officer of the latter Company shall be a director or officer of either of the three first-named companies.

SEC. 4. It shall not be lawful for the Erie Railway Company to consolidate its stock, or any part thereof, to divide its earnings, or any part thereof, with the New-York Central Railroad Company, or with the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad Companies; and any contract made between the Erie Railway Company and either of the above companies for such consolidation or division shall be void.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. 1868	110	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅝
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	110	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108
6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	112	5-20 coup. '67	108⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅝	5 ₱ cent. reg. 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅝	10-40 reg.	102
5-20 cou., small	110⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅝	7 3-10 2d series	106⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110	7 3-10 3d series	106⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	108⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	66⅛
N. Y. Canal 7s. 1870	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	66⅞
N. Y. Canal 6s. 1872-3-4	101	Tennessee 5 ₱ c. bds.	60
N. Y. Canal 6s. 1874-78	102	Virginia 6s. ex-c.	50
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1871-74	96	Virginia 6s. n. b.	47
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. 1875	101	Georgia 6s	74
Ohio 6 ₱ c. 1881	102½	Georgia 7s. new bonds	89⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	94	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	60⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	94	North Car. 6s. n. b.	60⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1883	94	Missouri 6s	86⅞
Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. L.	101	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	86⅞
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	70		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of the Repub.	116
Manhattan	142½	Bank of N. America	105½
Merchants'	119	Hanover	113
Union	118	Metropolitan	135
America	142	Market	116
Phenix	106	Nassau	109
Tradesmen's	139	Shoe and Leather	115
Fulton	150	Corn Exchange	123
National	108	Continental	104
Merch'ts' Exchange	111	St. Nicholas	106½
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	109
State of New-York	113	Impt'rs. & Traders'	127
Commerce	119	Man. & Merchants'	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	117	Central National	105½
Ocean	103	Fourth National	102
American Exchange	115 x.	Ninth National	105½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. Private sales of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Consolidated 7 ₱ cent. Mortgage, May and November interest, are making by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company at 95 ₱ cent. The Mortgage covers the entire outstanding original Bonds of all classes, $3,850,000, and $1,150,000 to pay for recent purchases of property in Cleveland, &c.—in all five millions. Of the $1,150,000 only $350,000 come on the market at present. The Bonds run to the year 1900, if not sooner absorbed by the Sinking Fund:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Tol & W. 2d M Ex	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	93	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	93	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	110	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	110	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	95½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	96	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	106½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
M. C. new 1st M. '8s '82	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	100½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	111	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89⅞
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	88⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Lack. & West'n. bds	97	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	103
Del. L. & W 1st M.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

Our neighbor of the *Commercial* thinks that the amount of Foreign Goods in Bond has nothing to do with the result of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the past seven months. He therefore takes violent exception to our way of working out from the official tables of the Bureau of Statistics the balance for or against the United States. This is not a matter of opinion, but of fact. The value of foreign merchandise imported during the period in question—July 1, 1867, to January 31, 1868—after deducting the value reëxported, was $185,124,606. The value of Foreign Merchandise, of the importation previous to July 1, withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse, *in excess* of the value that went into Bond, was $5,306,189. This sum added to the other makes $190,430,795 Gold value, as marketed in this country and to be paid for by the Gold values of our Exports. The latter were, first $48,828,628 Specie, less $6,813,883 received from abroad—say $42,014,745, and secondly $188,979,074 Currency value, Domestic Produce exported from the Atlantic ports, which, reduced to Gold at 1,40, made $134,985,000, and $10,000,000 reckoned in Gold, of Domestic Produce from the Pacific States. These three items make in Gold value $186,999,745, and leave an apparent balance against the United States for Foreign Merchandise, *actually marketed at home*, in the seven months, of $3,431,050. Our neighbor says it should be only $969,859, making the double blunder of excluding the difference withdrawn from Bond, and counting the *whole* of the Domestic Exports, $198,979,074, as in Currency, whereas $10,000,000 of the sum was from the Pacific ports, reckoned in Gold, and so returned to the Bureau of Statistics. In conclusion, we remark that we have no disposition, as a rule, in this column of our paper, to except to the way in which our neighbors keep their Trade Accounts, but when, as in the present instance of the *Commercial*, the correctness of our own figures, drawn directly from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, is tartly impeached, we must be excused for exposing their ignorance of what really constitutes a resulting balance.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,873,885 30; payments, $3,115,677 70; balance, $104,513,053 77. The receipts include for customs, $353,000; gold notes, $296,000.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1868

SIR: The act of March 31, 1868, exempts from taxation all articles, goods, wares and merchandise heretofore liable under the provisions of sections 94 and 95 of the Internal Revenue law, except gas, mineral oils, wines, manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.

All taxes, however, which had accrued prior to April 1, and of which an assessment has been made, should immediately be assessed.

The assessment for the month of March will be made as heretofore, and must include all articles, goods, wares and merchandise sold, consumed or used, or removed for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or proprietor.

The law specially provides for keeping in force all regulations and provisions for the assessment and collection of taxes already accrued, and of which a return has or ought to have been made, and it becomes the duty of each Assessor and Collector to see that all such taxes in his district are immediately assessed and collected. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Ann-st., No. 55, 19.1x75	$22,700
Broadway and 52d-st., n. e. cor., 77.10½x96.3x75.5x115.6½	38,000
Broome-st., n. s., No. 316, 85 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 22.8x100.8	12,000
Carlisle-st., s. s., lot No. 24, City Surveyor's map, 20x50x16x46.6	8,600
Essex and Delancey sts., s. e. cor., 25x75 Delancey-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Essex-st., 19x75	17,500
Great Jones-st., n. s., 145.4 ft. e. of Lafayette-place, 22x90	30,000
Ludlow-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 25x87.6	10,750
Monroe-st., n. s., 26.6 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 26x120	14,000
Prince-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Sullivan-st., 20x77	13,000
St. Mark's-place, No. 80	16,800
Wall-st., No. 49, 101x51.3x6x21.1x20.1x61.8x29	400,000
White-st., s. s., adjoining No. 129, 21.6x75x—x24x75	4,000
2d-st., n. s., 201 0¾ ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.2½x100	11,000
18th-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x92	31,000
24th-st., s. s., No. 51, 19.6x98.9	19,750
28th-st., s. s., No. 150, west, 25x87.3	15,000
29th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	6,500
31st-st., n. s., 353 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17x98.9	15,000
31st-st., s. s., 280.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x102	2,333
34th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x98.9	19,200
36th-st., n. s., 397 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.6x98.9	15,000
39th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	12,000
42d-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5	10,000
43d-st., n. s., 565 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	25,000
46th-st., n. s., 100.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 15.6x100.5	16,000
46th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	30,000
47th-st., n. s., 473.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.2x36.11x—x40	9,000
48th-st., n. s., 422 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18x100.5	15,000
50th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x100.5	16,600
50th-st., s. s., 178.10 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5	13,500
52d-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14x100.5	15,500
53d-st., n. s., 97 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x100.5	28,500
54th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x62	15,000
55th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	3,050
55th-st., n. s., 161.1 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.2x100.5	12,250
58th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	5,200
58th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5	10,200
58th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50.7½x114.3x50x122	12,200
58th-st. and 6th-av., s. w. cor., 100x96.6½x101.3x52.10	45,500
59th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	13,450
59th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200.10	29,250
59th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.5	20,000
59th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5	13,750
59th-st. and 6th-av., s. w. cor., 25x100.5	38,000
59th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.4	4,000
59th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	20,000
59th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.5	33,300
62d-st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	7,000
67th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	5,500
67th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	2,375
67th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	5,600
67th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	2,375
68th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	5,000
68th-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x200.10	21,500
68th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	7,300
69th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 10 x100.5	13,300
77th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	4,500
84th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	37,000
89th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100	4,800
98th-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th-av., about 100.10x271 (irreg. lot)	25,500
114th-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 4th-av., 125x100	7,500
115th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x200	6,500
115th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x86.2	1,100
115th-st., n. s., 470 ft. w. of 7th-av., 150x25x—x50x68	1,100
121st-st., s. s., 243.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.9x½ block	8,500
122d-st., n. s., bet. 7th and 8th avs., 25x100.9	7,000
122d-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11	8,000
123d-st., s. s., 440 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	7,000
123d-st., n. s., 251.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15.10x100.11	8,500
123d-st., n. s., 267.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15.10x100.11	8,500
129th-st., s. s., 65.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 35.6x99.11	6,000
141st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 150x100	18,000
Madison-av. and 45th-st., s. w. corner, 25x95	18,000
2d-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 24th-st., 49.4x97.7	49,000
2d-av., e. s., 138.2 ft. s. of 86th-st., 25x100	3,112
3d-av., w. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 82d-st., 25.6x100.2	13,200
4th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 127th-st., 24x90	9,500
5th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 54th-st., 25x100	22,000
6th-av., w. s., 125.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 50x100	27,750
7th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 25x100 58th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 137.9x126.4x156.7x125	42,100
7th-av. and 58th-st., s. e. cor., 150.5x100x32.11x25.1x190.8x125	69,350
7th-av. and 45th-st., n. e. cor., 20x76	33,000
10th-av. and 69th-st., s. w. cor., 125x100.5	20,000
10th-av., w. s., 25.5 n. of 69th-st., 75x100 69th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x100.5	25,000
11th-av. and 75th-st., s. w. cor., 143.6x100.6½x139.9x100, q. c 11th-av. and 75th-st., n. w. cor., 122x102.2x25x76.7x10.0x25.6, q. c	Nom.

Leases Recorded.

Franklin-st., No. 112, first floor and basement, 5 years, per year	$5,000
Grand-st., No. 258, 4 years, per year	6,240
Mansfield-place, No. 1, bet. 8th and 9th avs., 1 year 5 months, per year	1,300
68th-st., n. s., 626.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21.6x100.5, 21 years, per year	367

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 711.10½ ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	4,600
Boerum-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	2,400
Calyer-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 1st-st., 50x100	4,650
Chauncey-st., s. s., lot No. 43; Map Hunter Fly Farm	1,175
Congress-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Henry-st., 73.11x20.2-5x75.2x20	14,000
Crown-st. and Utica-av., 57x115.3½	1,850
Cumberland-st., e. s. 96, 7½ ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 22x83.9x33x14.3½x86.7	16,000
Downing-st., w. s. 100 ft. s. of Gates av., 368x101.6	20,000
Ewen and Meserole-sts., n. w. cor., 25x75	6,500
Ewen-st., n. s. 50 ft. s. of Powers-st., 50x100	8,000
Jefferson-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 125x100x32.8x349x170x229	4,800
Joralemon-st., s. s., 77.11 ft. e. of Willow-st., 75.7x0.4x75.6x0.3	500
Leonard-st., 225 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100.7	900
Magnolia-st., n. w. s., 250 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 50x59.1x50x62.9	325
Pineapple-st., n. s., 51.7 ft. w. of Henry-st., 25.2x76.3	7,000
Powers-st., e. s., 31 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 20x70	4,050
Quincy-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50x100	5,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	3,125
Scholes-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Union-av., 25x100	2,600
Skillman-st., e. s., 161.10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	3,600
St. Felix-st., w. s., 127 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 18x90	7,000
Trotter st., w. s., 135 ft. s. of Green-av., 20x100	9,900
Van Brunt-st., w. s., 182.6 ft. s. of Ewen-st., 18.9x90	1,500
Warren-st., s. s., 171.4½ ft. e. of Clinton-st., 23.4x99.10	7,500
Water-st., n. s., 90.8 ft. e. of Pearl-st., 20x100	6,000
North 2d and 5th sts., s. w. cor., 51.2½x70.6x51.2½x76.10	3,100
South 4th-st., s. s., 41.5 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x69x20.6x69	3,000
South 4th-st., s. s., 41.5 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20.6x69	3,000
South 4th-st., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of 11th-sts., 92.7x25x92.3½x25	3,700
8th-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of South 3d-st., 20x75	7,500
12th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	4,000
16th-st., n. s., 401.1½ ft. e. of 4th-av., irregular lot	$1,800
Claremont-av., e. s., 270 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100	2,750
Franklin-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Monroe-st., 50x100	8,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 30.1 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20x67.9x20x60	8,500
Graham and Montrose-av., n. e. cor., 25x100	14,000
Grand-av., s. w. s., 49.10 ft. w. of Lefferts-st., 100x116.10x19.4x44.5, irregular lots	16,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20.9x55.9	9,500
Lee av., n. e. s. of 60th-st., s. e. of Wilson-st., 20x80	8,250
Lewis-av., e. s. of 50th-st., 50 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 25x100	600
Myrtle and Central-av., n. e. cor., 100x57.2x102.8x99.8	5,000
Park-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x100	4,500
Lots 266, 267, Bussing map, (16th Ward.)	1,000
28 1-5 acres between Wyckoff-st. Knickerbocker-av., and Houreger's and C. W. Covert's land. 1 2-5 acres between Winfield-st., Evergreen-av. and B. Covert's land	30,229

Leases Recorded.

Penn-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of River-st., 1 lot, 2 years, per year	$180
Scholes-st., No. 35, first floor, &c., 3 years, per year	264
South 2d-st., No. 76, house, &c., 10 years, per year	700

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Lot No. 75, in Westfarms, in Fairmount, on Woodruff-av., 100x25	$200
One-half of five lots in Westfarms, Nos. 127, 128, 129, 165 and 166, on Berrian-av., 100x75	250
Two lots in Eastchester, on Orchard-st., 214x74	550
Lot in Portchester, on Main-st., 2¾ acres	14,250
Two lots in Eastchester, Nos. 323 and 324, on 6th-av., 100x100	425
Two lots in Yonkers, on Orchard-st., 125x37	225
Lot in Harrison, on Purchase-st., 2 acres	2,010
Lot in Yonkers, at Mill-square, containing 20 ac.	20,000
Lot in Newcastle, on the Pleasantville road, 24 ac.	3,000
Two lots in Eastchester, Nos. 323 and 324, on 6th-av., 100x100	350
Lot in North Salem, at Croton Falls, 100x40	1,500

NEW-JERSEY HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Grove-st., lot No. 23, block No. 37, Van Vorst farm, 25x100	$2,000

Hoboken.

Madison-st., Lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, block, No. 17, each 25x100	$2,100

Hudson City.

Cottage-st., s. s., 183.6 ft. w. of Bergen and Hudson road, 22x121.4	$2,800
Prospect-av., n. s., adjoining R. D. McClelland's, 25x134	800
St. Paul's av., s. s., lot No. 138, 25x100	375
St. Paul's-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Harrison-st., 50x100	1,000

Bergen.

Old Bergen Road, w. s., 28 ft. s. of the Park homestead, 25x175	$1,375

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 20, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	49	Barley, bushels	7,880
Flour, bbls.	6,731	Malt, bushels	625
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	462	Pork, bbls.	302
Cornmeal, bags	1,552	Cut Meats, pkgs.	231
Wheat, bushels	10,693	Lard, pkgs.	358
Corn, bushels	127,627	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	609
Rye, bushels	2,090	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	7,740	Petroleum, bbls.	950

ASHES—Have been in fair demand and firm at $8 62½@$8 75 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A rather livelier inquiry has been experienced for the more seasonable styles of work, the offerings of which have been comparatively moderate at rising prices including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths' $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ₱ pair.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request, and held very firmly, including Java at 23½c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; Domingo, 14½c.@14¾c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted a fraction higher, and steady at the improvement, but without activity. The aggregate of the reported sales was 1,791 bales, including 66 bales to spinners, 550 to shippers, and 1,175 to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	28	28¼	28½@28¾
Good Ordinary	29	29¼	29½@29¾
Low Middling	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Middling	31½	31¾	32 @32¼
Good Middling	32½	32¾	33 @33¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	10,662
Receipts preceding week	11,661
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	314,974
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	540,496
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	9,390
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	167,619
Exports since Sept. 1	318,320
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	85,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,060
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,012,500
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,618,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,390,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,095,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,298
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	250,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	430,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, particularly for the low and medium grades, at very firm and buoyant prices. Shippers made some further considerable purchases, chiefly of Extra State, within our range. Desirable lines of shipping brands are now offered quite sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 85; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $10 20@$10 60; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 30@$10 80 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 25@$9 85
Extra State	10 20@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 30@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 80@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 60@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 75

Southern Flour has been in fair request at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls. at $10 20@$11 15 for common to fair, and $11 15@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in active demand at advancing prices; sales have been reported of 2,250 sacks at $12 75@$14 75 for extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $7 65@$9 65 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal has been in good request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 15@$6 for Western; $6 for Caloric; $5 85 for City, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—A good demand prevails for Wheat, chiefly or Spring, which is wanted by shippers, at very firm and rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, including prime No. 1 Spring at $2 63, delivered; fair No. 2 Spring at $2 53@$2 54, delivered; good ordinary No. 2 Spring at $2 50, in store; Mixed Spring at $2 53, delivered, and Amber Western on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been much more abundant, and has declined materially, on a less active market. Sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels, at $1 16@$1 21¼ for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 16@$1 18 damaged and inferior Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 25@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 16@$1 19 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 17@$1 18½ for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been very scarce, and held above the views of purchasers; market inactive. Nothing new in Barley. Of Barley Malt, 5,100 bushels were sold at $2 15@$2 20 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in very moderate demand and heavy. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels Western at 85½c.@85¾c., chiefly at 85¾c., in store, and 87¼c., delivered, ℔ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Erie Warehouses, April 20, 1868.

Wheat, bushels..	564,740	Rye, bushels.....	5,176
Corn, bushels...	1,163,688	Malt, bushels....	15,493
Oats, bushels....	725,243	Peas, bushels....	683

HAY—North River Bale has been less plenty and in fair request at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in demand at 60c.@80c. for short and long, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—There has been rather more inquiry for Manilla and Jute at full prices.

HOPS—A limited demand prevails for the principal kinds, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and foreign at 20c.@50c. ℔ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Have been in fair request and quoted firm, at $3 75 for Eastern, per 1,000.

LIME—Rockland has been in better supply and moderate request at $1 25 for common, and $2 for lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at buoyant prices. Eastern Spruce and Pine, $20@$21 50 ℔ 1,000 feet.

MOLASSES—Has been more active and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℔ gallon. Sales 1,100 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@67c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 37@$8 ℔ 280 ℔s. Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at 72c.@75c.; Bleached Whale at 82c.@83c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 65c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 17@$1 20; Olive, $2 50@$2 62½ ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather better request at 12½c.@12¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16¾c.@17¼c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c. @34½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been in more urgent speculative request, at a sharp advance in prices. Other kinds have been in limited demand, yet held with increased firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,750 bbls. in lots, at $27@$27 56, closing at $27 40, regular, for New Western Mess; $26@$26 25 for Old Mess; $26 for Thin Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess; $21 75@$22 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. New Mess, including, seller May, at $27 40; buyer May, at $27 50; and seller June, at $27 50@$28 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand at full prices. Sales equal to 315 pkgs. at 16¾c.@17¼c. for Hams; 19¾c.@20c. for bagged do.; and 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon has been in light supply and better request, at rising prices; sales have been reported since our last of 290 boxes at 14c.@14¼c. for Cumberlands, and 15¼c. for Short Rib, ℔ ℔. Lard has been in more demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 970 tcs. and bbls., at 17¼c.@18¼c. for poor to prime, ℔ ℔.; also 500 tcs., May delivery, seller at 18¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef has been in fair request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand, including Prime Mess at $32 50@$37 50, and India Mess at $39@$42 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 380 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive and unsettled. Butter and Cheese have been in demand, as follows:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ ℔.	55 @60
Pennsylvania, ℔ ℔	55 @60
State, firkins, ℔ ℔	none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℔ ℔	52 @55
Welsh, tubs, ℔ ℔	50 @54
Western, firkins, ℔ ℔	none.
Western, tubs, ℔ ℔	40 @45

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Low to common qualities State, ℔ ℔, old......	15 @18
Low to common qualities Canada, ℔ ℔, old....	13 @15

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ ℔	16¼@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ ℔	15½@16¼
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ ℔..	13½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ ℔....	15½@16¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ ℔	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ ℔	12 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℔ ℔	9 @10

STAVES—Have been moderately inquired for, and quoted generally quite firm, as follows: White Oak, hhd., West India, at $135; White Oak, pipe, Extra, $275; Heavy, $225; Light, $175; Culls, Heavy, $170; Culls, Light, $110; White Oak, hhd., Extra, $235; Heavy, $175; Light, $110; Culls, $100; White Oak, bbl., Extra, $150; Heavy, $115; Light, $90; Culls, $60; Red Oak, hhd., Heavy, $120; Light, $80; Heading—White Oak, hhd., $140; White Oak, double bbl., $240 ℔ M.

SUGARS—Have been fairly active at very full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝c.@13⅞c., and 290 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13¾c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 14c.@16⅞c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 71,000 ℔s. Tallow at 12¼c.@12½c.; 65,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17¼c.@18c. ℔ ℔.; 42,000 ℔s. Grease at 8½c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been wholly nominal in price, no sales, in the regular way, having transpired.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and ⅜d. by steamer, ℔ ℔.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 32,500 bushels Corn and Wheat at 4d. by sail and 6½d. by steamer, ℔ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 3s. ℔ 280 ℔s., and 100 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 17s. 6d. ℔ ton. For a Mediterranean port and back, a bark on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATS, BROOMS, MATTRESSES,

Constantly on hand at the New-York Institution for the Blind, 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Mattresses made to order, or made over at short notice. All orders promptly executed. Work sent for and delivered free of charge to any part of the City.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Buildings, University-place, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, &c., cured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Briggs' Curative, a reliable remedy. Sold everywhere; by mail, 60 cents.

TO PEOPLE MOVING.—C. SULLIVAN, No. 9 Barclay-st., is open for engagement to pack china, glass and crockery, and other goods. Good recommendation from present employers.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse, No. 60 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MACHINERY.

300 HORSE-POWER BOILER FOR SALE, which the undersigned, at their own expense, will place wherever desired on land or vessel, and prove that, while weighing one quarter and occupying but half the space, it will save one half the fuel consumed by the best boilers in use.

VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, steady, domesticated, American Protestant lady, as housekeeper in a first-class hotel or boarding-house, or any large establishment; is fully competent of any large charge; has best of references, and will work for the interest of her employer. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and to do part of the washing and ironing of a private family; she is a first-rate cook, and one that thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given: has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 63 West 24th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of dressmaking; don't object to light chamberwork, or sewing and the care of children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine: has the best of City reference. Call at No. 313 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one as nurse and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good reference; the other as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies; would go to the country for the Summer. Call on Monday, at No. 247 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and to do plain sewing; has taken care of children for the past nine years, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., between 6th and Greenwich avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook in a private family; one who thoroughly understands her business, and has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 406 14th-st., near the 1st-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City reference; no objection to City or country; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 780 Washington-st., corner of Jane, in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SERVANT, A situation as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has nearly five years' City reference; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 935 Broadway, in the worsted-store, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family, or would be willing to take the place of laundress; can produce over two years' first-class reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 123 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations together; one as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and fine washing; have no objections to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 232 West 16th-st., first floor; best City references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; would do housework; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 4 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced girl as chambermaid; would assist in the care of grown children, or would have no objection to assist in the fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 322 East 29th-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly—soups, meats, game and pastry, all kinds of desserts; is a good baker: City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all the branches; soups, meats, game, pastry, boning, larding, all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a private family to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 18th-st., White's-place, No. 3, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 444½ 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can give the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young girl; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33—new number—West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as waitress, the other to do chamberwork and fine washing; good City references; sisters. Call at No. 221 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker, or will do general housework in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, WITH good City references, situations in one house together; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 51 East 33d-st. Country preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE HEALTHY young married woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good fresh breast of milk; can give her doctor's lines. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 65 Division-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or to assist with children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 232 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; the very best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist in a little washing if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman, as lady's maid; can dress hair; good seamstress; cut and fit, operate on a machine, &c.; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to do chamberwork or waiting, or would take care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 543 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR FIRST-class laundresses and others; also cooks of all kinds, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, housekeepers, young girls, houseworkers, &c., of all nations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL lately arrived in this country, as first-class waitress or chamberwork, or assist with washing and ironing; sober and honest. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking in all its branches; good references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist with plain washing; best of City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 563 8th-av., City.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO engage with a first-class private family going to the country for the Summer season; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 232 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A Protestant girl a situation to do general housework; is a plain cook and good washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as groom and coachman; either City or country; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good City references given. Address A. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; can furnish the best of reference. At No. 312 East 32d-st., near 2d-av., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK A SITuation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, game, pastry, ices, and creams; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No 330 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has been used to the care of children for twelve years; is a good plain sewer; can give the best of reference from her last place. No. 202 West 27th-st., third floor, room No. 5.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY, BY a Protestant cook, washer and ironer, a situation; is an excellent bread baker. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washing; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Apply at No. 200 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; would make herself useful; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 141 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in taking care of children; good reference. Call at No. 690 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has good reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 214 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse; can be seen at her present employers Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 18 West 36th-st. No objections to traveling.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as laundress or chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, a situation as housekeeper, or would take charge of one or two children, and do plain sewing. Call at No. 373 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; is a first-class baker; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as waitress, and would assist in chamberwork; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S washing, by a young woman with the best references to present. Address or call at No. 77 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. No. 63 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT laundress; understands fluting and polishing; would do chamberwork if required: best City reference given. Call at No. 221 7th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 17 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 490 6th-av., near 30th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is a first-class washer and ironer. Also, by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do the work of a small private family between them; wish to live together; two years' City reference. Call at No. 166 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, a permanent situation in a private family; can operate on a Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing in general; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Can be seen at No. 416 1st-av., in the bakery, corner 25th-st. City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl, to take care of children and as seamstress; has good references. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands baking, pastry, all kinds of desserts; good City reference. Call at southwest corner of 54th-st. and 6th-av., No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, lately arrived, as professed lady's maid, or as chambermaid and waitress. Address H. D. G., Box No. 1,260 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as experienced waitress; no objection to do light chamberwork in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 332 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately arrived, who understands manufacturing drapery, the millinery business, and plain sewing. Address H. D. G., Box No. 1,260 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as nurse to growing children, or nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 314 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or to assist with washing. Call at No. 62 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

NOTICE—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., to fill every capacity in the City or country; good head waiters to take charge of Summer boarding-houses in the country.

AT LOUIS AND MRS. HANSEN'S NURSE Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery, wet nurses with reference and sick nurses with experience can be had.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, either City or country, by a very trustworthy and thoroughly experienced single man, of Protestant principles; fully understands the care and treatment of horses; is a careful and competent driver; highly recommended from his last employer (who can be seen) for competency, respectful manner and reliability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTable married couple, without incumbrance, with the very best of reference; the man as coachman, and to assist in gardening; understands his business; the wife as cook or laundress; neat, clean and willing; wish a comfortable home. Address A. Z., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 415 West 32d-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the City, with a private family, as coachman; has the best City reference for honesty and sobriety; will go for low wages, for getting a steady place, and will be willing and cheerful; will make himself generally useful; the best of City or country references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has excellent recommendations from City families in whose employ he has been for some time past. Address COACHMAN, at carriage factory, No. 126 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to going in the country; has the best recommendations. Inquire at Pelton's livery stables, 21st st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; apply for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF LONG experience, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; is sober, and a careful and steady driver, with the most satisfactory references. Call or address R. P., in the livery stable, corner of 4th-av, and 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a married man who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has six years' reference from his last place; country preferred. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No. 126 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, a coachman's situation in a private family; has had eight years' experience in first-class families in England and Ireland; is only a few weeks here; advertiser is strictly sober and honest, and a good and careful driver. Address A. B. C., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as gardener or coachman or farmer; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; can grade and lay out grounds; is not afraid of work; good references. Address J. G. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; good, careful driver, good groom; willing to make himself generally useful; has the best testimonials; good, steady young man; country or City. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address, J. S., No. 684 Broadway, in the carriage-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place in the country; can take care of cows, &c., and understands gardening. Address WILLIAM, at his late employer's, No. 30 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 4 and 5, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotchman, a situation as coachman or groom; is a good and careful driver; understands the care of horses perfectly; is also a good plain gardener; the best of reference from his last place. Address J. T. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a middle-aged man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references from his last place, where he has lived eight years; no objections to the country. Call or address M. D., at the stable No. 111 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man: no incumbrance; is a good vegetable gardener, and a careful driver; willing and obliging; has first class recommendation; country preferred. Address H. T. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man who resides with his parents in any respectable capacity; is willing to make himself generally useful; can write a good hand. Address R. S., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A coachman's situation; is a German Protestant; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for three days, No. 111 Mercer-st., near Prince.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City and English reference. Call at or address No. 252 Broadway for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman in a private family; fully understands the care of horses; understands a garden; best of references. Address M. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man (German;) understands greenhouse and grapery; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 18 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHman, having 25 years' experience as waiter and valet, a situation in either capacity. Address, for three days, T. I. B., No. 26 Amity-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man, in a private family; has the best of City references. Address W. M., No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation by a first-class coachman (a Scotchman) in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen until Saturday at 15 East 39th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN private family, by a competent man in all respects; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference in City. Call or address B. M., No. 901 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver, and leaves on account of the family selling out; the best City reference. Address M. W. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; competent in every respect; has lived five years with his last employer; leaves on account of the gentleman going to Europe; best of City reference given. Call or address T. N., No. 37 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a competent single man, who has many years' experience in driving in this City; can give the best of City reference. Call or address M., No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman to drive a truck, coach or wagon, or to work in a stable; well accustomed to such work; reference if required. Address P. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged married man, as first-class gardener; wife, if required, as cook; best of City reference. Apply at No. 18 East Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; he thoroughly understands his business and has the best of reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman; is a young married man; is trusty, sober and obliging. Address for two days J. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as vegetable gardener; willing to assist in anything. Good references. Address J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to work on a farm, or about a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is not afraid of work. Address J. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business. Can be seen at present employer's private stable, No. 47 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 26 East 19th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A LAD OF 17; is ready to work, intelligent and quick at figures; staple business preferred; best of references given. Address R., Box No. 1,856 Post-office.

TO BOSS PAINTERS.—A YOUNG MAN who has worked at the business would like to work under instructions. Can be seen or address HOUSE PAINTER, No. 65 West 44th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE PARISIENNE, CAPAble, et pouvant fournir de bonnes recommandations, désire se placer pour soigner des enfants et coudre. S'addresser au No. 158 3eme-av., entre la 16e a la 17e rue, dans le magasin de fantaisie.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROOM, PROTestant, to take charge of a stable, (private;) one that thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, &c., and to make himself generally useful; such person will find steady employment by applying at No. 191 Henry-st.; best of City references required.

WANTED—TO LIVE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; one that understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Apply at No. 66 Union-place, for three days, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING and commission house, a smart active boy, about 15 years of age; one who writes a good hand, and lives in the City. Address, in own handwriting, T. J., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY—EIGHT miles from New-York, a cook willing to assist in washing, chambermaid and laundress and Protestant nurse. Those having good references may call this day, from 10 until 3 o'clock, at No. 8 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; SHE MUST COME recommended from her last employer as competent, economical, faithful and obliging; wages to be $14 per month. Apply at No. 144 5th-av., from 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and do the down-stairs work for a small family; come well recommended, and willing to go to the country for the Summer; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 205 West 11th-st., near Greenwich-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT servants, a cook and waiter, to go on the North River. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 64 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN INSURANCE OFfice; none but those writing a good hand need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HORSE-SHOER; ONE WHO UNderstands driving and fitting. Apply in the shop, Fulton-st., Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in an American family. Apply at No. 362 West 19th-st., with reference.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested viz:

First—For building sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth-avs.

Second—For paving with stone blocks West-street, from Chambers to Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from a point seventy-five feet east of Lexington-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street; also, both sides of Madison, Fourth and Lexington avenues, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street; also, the north side of Forty-fourth-street and the south side of Forty-sixth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of West-street, from Chambers to Watts-street, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; also, both sides of Caroline-street, from Jay to Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 21, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.

DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
Administrators.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM TAYLOR and AMOS HOLT, under the name and firm of TAYLOR & HOLT, and doing business at No. 351 Straight-st., in the City of Paterson, N. J., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding business of the firm, consisting of assets and liabilities, will be collected and paid by Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, who is hereby authorized and constituted receiver and adjuster of said business.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
AMOS HOLT.

Dated PATERSON, N. J., April 17, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) April 21, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

3,000 frails prime dates, balance of *Sachem* cargo.
2,000 packages Malaga raisins.
8,000 drums prime Smyrna figs.
1,000 barrels prime new currants.
1,000 boxes fire crackers.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,200 boxes fresh Messina oranges, (Mountain.)
600 boxes fresh Messina lemons.
Cargo brig *G. F. Penison*, from Messina.

BY HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office—Art Gallery No. 845 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction TUESDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 8 Cortlandt-st., to save expense of moving, the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, comprising a fine assortment of all sizes. These safes are warranted the best fire-proof safes in the world, and all warranted perfectly free from dampness.

BY HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office—Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, BANKRUPT. HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, by order of assignee, the entire stock and fixtures of store No. 26 Maiden-lane. The fixtures will be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, and the stock removed to our store, due notice of sale of which will be given.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 West 23d-st., rich household furniture, carpets, elegant rosewood wardrobe with plate-glass door, walnut and rosewood bedroom furniture en suite, mirrors, carpets, kitchen and dining-room furniture, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

500
BUILDING LOTS

At Bergen Point, New-Jersey,

AT AUCTION,

under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Esq.

For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL,
ON TUESDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1868,
COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

500 BUILDING LOTS,

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR THE STATION, AT BERGEN POINT; DISTANT 30 MINUTES' FROM THE CITY BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, at office of Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, or No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PREMISES
ON EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEAR UNION-SQUARE AND 5TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The lease of 2 lots, together with the first-class four-story brown-stone house thereon, situate on the north side of East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square, and known as No. 11 East 14th-st. The lease is a Van Buren lease, has 21 years to run from May 1, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $2,500, taxes and assessments, with covenants for renewal, or buildings to be paid for. Lots 50 by 103 feet 3 inches. This property is very desirably located for business purposes, and the buildings can, at a moderate cost, be converted into stores. For more full particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FORMERLY KNOWN AS "LEGGETT'S HOMESTEAD."

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, about 55 acres of land, situate on the Southern Boulevard in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., about 3 miles from Central Park, and 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Hunt's Point Road and Leggett's Creek, within half an hour of the City Hall, by Underground Railroad, the bill for the construction of which has just been signed by the Governor.

This property is in the immediate vicinity of the fine estates of Messrs. Faile, Spofford, Gilbert, Barretto, Bryan, Dickey, Hoe and Cassanova, and has a commanding view of New-York City, Long Island Sound and East River; no property more desirable can be found anywhere in the vicinity of New-York, for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences; its accessibility by horse and steam cars and steamboat, the character of the surrounding improvements, its position uniting the conveniences of city with the advantages of the country, the healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, its facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, all combine to render this property most attractive. The land will be sold in villa plots of from one to three acres, which have been judiciously laid out by a competent engineer, and in such manner that so far as possible each plot will be equally benefited by the natural advantages of the place. There is on the place a mansion house, gardener's cottage, barn, farmhouse, bathing and boat house; also, a private dock, fine growth of trees, &c.

Topographical maps with sketches of different views taken from the place can be had on application to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, on and after the 23d inst.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

COTTAGES AND VILLA PLOTS AT OYSTER BAY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, three new and beautiful cottages, (Swiss, French and Moresque styles,) together with about 56 acres of land, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, about 27 miles from City Hall, New-York. The cottages are new, built in the most substantial manner and fitted with every convenience conducive to comfort. The land will be sold in plots of from two to five acres and so subdivided as to give each plot an eligible building site. As a summer retreat Oyster Bay is one of the most delightful places in the vicinity of New-York, and to those fond of boating, bathing or fishing, particularly desirable.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHEAST CORNER OF DELANCEY AND CHRISTIE STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, by order of Frederick Hood, Esq., Executor:

DELANCEY-ST.—The three lots of land, together with the two-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Delancey and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Delancey-st. Lots together 75x100 feet. The premises now rent for $3,400 per annum.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 235 AND 237 WEST 33D-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

33D-ST.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on the north side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as Nos. 235 and 237 West 33d st. The houses are each 14 by about 50 feet; modern improvements and well finished. The chandeliers and gas fixtures will be sold with the premises. Lots each 14x100 feet.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SALE TO-NIGHT.

of S. P. AVERY'S Collection of WATER COLOR Drawings and OBJECTS OF ART, at the Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF 160 VALUABLE lots on Fulton-av., Stone and Hopkinson avs., and on Herkimer, Truxton, Somers and Hall sts.

This sale offers great inducements to capitalists, as well as those wishing to purchase for their own residences, embracing as it does lots on or near Fulton-av. for nearly a mile of its length. To be sold on TUESDAY, April 21,

At 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn.

Maps, &c., are now ready at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANTLY CARVED ROSEWOOD AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868, at No. 83 Clinton-place, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the furniture of said premises, consisting in part of elegantly carved rosewood and black walnut furniture, in reps and brocatel; elegant French plate mirrors, rosewood bookcases, elegant chandeliers, rosewood Plympton sofa bedsteads, elegant oil-paintings, glassware, bed and table linen, &c.

For catalogues and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

ALLEN & BROWN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at NO. 105 WAVERLEY-PLACE, the furniture, &c., contained in the house, consisting of rosewood parlor and bedroom sets, of Parisian manufacture; pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, chinaware, paintings, engravings, chandeliers, gas fixtures, and one Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine.

LARGE SALE GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPMENTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory Square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,000 pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.	62,000 Knapsacks.
	17,000 Canteens.
3,000 Trowsers, foot.	10,000 Metallic Shoulder Scales.
1,500 Trowsers, m't'd.	
12,873 Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300 Camp Kettles.
37,816 Felt Hats.	32,000 Mess Pans.
22,000 Hat Cords.	7,859 Ax Slings.
17,000 Leather Stocks.	1,961 Pick Slings.
2,339 Leather Leggings.	2,456 Hatchet Slings.
3,351 Linen Leggings.	4,000 Pickaxes.
30,000 yards Worsted Lace.	7,000 Pick Handles.

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)
About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.

About 250,000 numbers and letters.	600 Wall-Tent Poles.
	19,900 Common Poles, &c.
Lots of Tent Pins, all sizes.	&c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE; ALSO QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing, corner of Washington and Laight sts., in New-York City, on SATURDAY, April 25, 1868, at noon, the following articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, viz.:

5 Wall Tents,	16 Common Tents,
4 Wall Tent Flies,	158 Sets Common Tent Poles,
19 Sets Wall Tent Poles,	108 Shelter Tents,
1 Hospital Tent and Flies,	1,486 Letters,
200 Spades,	4,770 Canteens,
91 Pickaxes,	15,436 Tent Pins,
95 Patent Picks,	20 Camp Hatchets,
39 Axes,	98 Pick-ax handles,
39 Ax-handles,	88 Hatchet-handles.

Also a quantity of damaged Clothing and Equipage and Quartermasters' Stores.

Terms, cash in Government funds, 10 per cent. down. Purchases to be removed within three days from date of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors,
F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

OLD BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.—THE buildings occupying the circle at Broadway, 8th-av. and 59th-st. will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY NEXT, 23d inst., at 10 A. M. For particulars inquire at the office of the Commissioners of the Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., or at the old arsenal on the Park.

AND. H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

JOHN McCORMICK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, the household furniture contained in private residence No. 25 Pike-st., consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, &c.

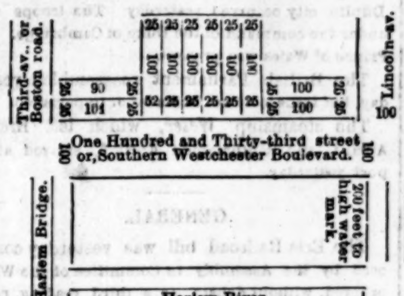
AUCTION SALES.

THE TEN
MOST VALUABLE LOTS
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

will sell, by order of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania & Fordham Railway Company, on the premises, at Mott Haven, adjoining Harlem Bridge.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, ten lots of ground, including the corner opposite Harlem Bridge, of which the following is a diagram:


Third-av., or Boston road.
25
100
90
101
52
Lincoln-av.
One Hundred and Thirty-third street or, Southern Westchester Boulevard.
Harlem Bridge.
200 feet to high water mark.
Harlem River.

These lots are the most eligible and the most valuable for business purposes of any property ever offered at public auction outside of New-York Island. All of the lots front on wide avenues, and, situated as they are at the main outlet of Westchester County, and in close proximity to the new iron bridge over the Harlem River, they will be the immediate center of the great business mart of that locality. In view of the improvements contemplated by the widening of Harlem River and the construction of the Underground Railroad from Harlem to the business-center of the metropolis, the great advantages this property possesses are self-evident to every one conversant with the rapid upward growth of this City, and the more rapid increase in value of property in Westchester County.

Each lot will be sold separately.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. cash on day of sale; thirty per cent. on delivery of deed within thirty days, and sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-street, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD, PIANO, &c., made to order for the present owner by Hutchings, Brunner and Moore & Brooks, of Brooklyn.

HENRY H LEEDS & MINER
will sell by auction, on
WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868,

at 11 o'clock, at the residence, No. 6 Bedford-place, on Fulton-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., Brooklyn:

Consisting of Wilton and medallion and Brussels carpets, elegant carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson and blue cataline, and cost $1,600; reception and Turkish chairs to match, carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood mirror door and back satin lined etageres, blue and gold brocatel window curtains, elegant carved rosewood round corner piano with pearl keys, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, cornices to match, gilt marble-top console tables, oil-paintings and engravings, a French 21 day calendar clock, fine rosewood satin lined bookcases, carved black walnut library tables, 2 carved oak marble-top buffets, oak marble-top extension table, china, crockery and glassware, carved black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, best of spring and hair mattresses, paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, &c., &c.; also a fine assortment of silver plated ware.

Permits to see the above can be obtained from the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

Fulton-av. cars, Fulton ferry, pass the door every few minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 246 East 13th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, by Pottier & Stymus, and other well-known makers, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet rug, carved rosewood suite in gold and purple brocatel, gilt frame pier mirror, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, elegant curtains to match suite, carved bookcase, carved black walnut library table, black walnut library suite in blue plush, carved black walnut dining table, elegant carved oak marble-top buffet, do. dessert stand, oak dining chairs in green reps, oak lounge to match, carved rosewood bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood amoir a glace, mahogany wardrobe, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, washstands, China crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture. The entire catalogue comprises good and substantial furniture, well worthy the attention of purchasers. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 104 West 19th-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved black walnut suite, in green reps; black walnut marble-top centre tables, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Gabler; gas fixtures, parlor stove, mahogany work-table, easy chairs, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved black walnut washstand, painted and enameled cottage suite, black walnut corner etageres, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, window shades, mahogany frame mirrors, iron bedsteads, engravings, black walnut marble-top hall-stand, oak extension table, dining chairs, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 508 7th-av.: GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, marble-top centre tables, gilt frame French plate oval mirror, black walnut divans, in green reps, rosewood marble-top etagere, black walnut hall stand; enameled cottage suite, marble clock, rosewood French oval crib, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows; Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, oil-cloths, oak extension dining table, black walnut clock, window shades; China, crockery and glassware; kitchen furniture, &c.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS, MIRRORS IN GOOD ORDER, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 53 West 33d-st.:

PARLORS—Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, superb rosewood suite in figured brocatel, elegant rosewood 7 octave piano, cover and stool, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, elegant decorated China vases, silk brocade window curtains and gilt cornice, oil paintings, superb music box, lace window curtains, &c.

LIBRARY—Velvet carpets, covered black walnut library tables, library bookcases, black walnut library chair, in morocco.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood bedsteads, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, brocatel window curtains and lambrekins, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, paillasses, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Oak extension dining table, oak dining chairs, oak lounge, figured reps, window curtains, oak case regulator, superb case stuffed birds, together with other elegant furniture, all in good order, embracing China, crockery and glass ware, and other furniture; with kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence. We would call the attention of purchasers to the above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—MADE BY NEWHOUSE, IDEN, AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS, STEINWAY PIANO, STERLING SILVER WARE, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 299 Wesley-place, (Mulberry-st.,) cor. of Houston-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising the contents of said residence.

Further particulars in time.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, by order of the proprietors of the Howard Hotel, UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE, for account of whom it may concern, consisting of trunks, bags, boxes, valises, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 8 West 14th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of black walnut parlor suite, in brocatel, rosewood parlor suite, in figured reps; rosewood centre and console tables, elegant carved and inlaid cabinet, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, satin brocatel and lace curtains, gilt cornices, rosewood library table, secretary book-case, quartette table, bronze chandeliers, engravings, linen window shades, hall table and chairs, French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, dressing tables, mattresses, paillasses, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, French china and glassware, and an assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues are now ready at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 21, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the residences Nos. 49 and 51 West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place:

The entire furniture contained in said houses, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites in figured satin, etageres, centre and fancy tables, Parian statuettes, buffets; French-plate, pier and mantel mirrors; black walnut library suite, in figured reps; extension table, elegant reps and lace curtains, lambrekins, bronze chandeliers, French bedsteads, Plimpton combination bedstead and buffets, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, window-shades, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY MOLTEN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, &c., &c.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, on TUESDAY, April 21, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture, carpets, &c., contained in the private residence No. 59 West 5th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and secretary bookcases, brocade curtains, centre and side tables, marble pedestals, bronzes, carpets throughout the house, bronze chandeliers, gas fixtures, dining-room and chamber furniture complete, oil-paintings, engravings, superior iron safe, &c. Sale will commence with kitchen furniture; no postponement. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 West 11th-st., near Broadway, the entire household furniture contained in the above large five-story brown-stone house. Parlor suits, in reps and hair-cloth; French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors; elegant 7½ octave rosewood piano, solid black walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, mahogany and cottage bedroom furniture, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, pillows and bolsters, rosewood bookcase, fine engravings, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets, extension dining-tables, chairs, crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, gas fixtures, &c. Catalogues now ready at the auction rooms.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer, No. 1 North William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB BOOKS.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MR. COZZENS' LIBRARY.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 22 and 23,
At 7½ o'clock P. M.,
will be sold by auction as above the private library of the

LATE MR. A. M. COZZENS.

Comprising a most elegant collection of books, in various departments of literature, in fine bindings and best editions, many of them very scarce and valuable.

Among them may be found Alison's Europe, 14 vols., half Russia, large paper; Bancroft's United States, 8 vols., 8vo, full calf; Dickens' works, 53 vols., half calf; Gay's Fables, 2 vols., half morocco gilt; Halliman's works, 10 vols., full calf; Hogarth's complete works, folio, half morocco; Humphrey's Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart, 2 vols., imperial, 4to, full morocco; Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 41 vols., 12mo, half calf; Lindley's British Fruits, 3 vols., 8vo., half morocco; Logan's Scottish Gael, 2 vols., 8vo, half morocco; Richardson's Dictionary, 2 vols., 4to, full calf; Waverley Novels, Abbottsford edition, 12 vols., imperial, 8vo, half morocco, full gilt; Shakespeare's works, edited by R. Grant White, 12 vols., large paper, half morocco, &c., &c. This collection of books is well worthy the attention of lovers of fine books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MR. ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS.

The entire collection of paintings, studies and sketches belonging to Mr. T. P. Rossiter will be sold by auction, on FRIDAY, 24th, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place. Catalogue ready and pictures on exhibition, day and evening.

JOS. HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

At 10 o'clock A. M., No. — Bedford-av., third house north of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn.

Walnut and mahogany parlor suites, chestnut and mahogany marble-top sets, mattresses, centre and extension tables, stoves, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY.

At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 208 Schermerhorn-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Mahogany parlor suite, walnut chamber set, painted do., gas fixtures, walnut extension table and chairs, rock horse, morning glory heater, Manhattan range, crockery and kitchen furniture; also Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines.

SAME DAY.

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 32 Summit-st., between Hicks and Columbia, South Brooklyn.

A general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, carpets, &c., &c.

SAME DAY.

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 220 Court-st., near Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A small quantity of mahogany marble-top furniture, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, &c.

SAME DAY.

At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 76 Ross, between Bedford and Wythe avs., Eastern District.

Parlor suite in crimson reps, as good as new, with covers; mahogany and painted chamber furniture, extension table, carpets and kitchen furniture.

By W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, Nos. 315 and 317 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MEDICAL STORES, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, 28th April, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our salesrooms, without reserve, the following medical stores, comprising:

24 cases powdered opium, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
24 cases powdered ipecac, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
24 cases powdered soc aloes, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
5 cases chloroform, in half pound tin cans, Astoria Laboratory.
50 cases ether sortior, in half pound tin cans, Astoria Laboratory.
100 cases pulverized rhubarb, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
10 cases Bermuda arrow root, in five pound cans.
1,000 gross quart packing bottles.

The above goods can be seen three days before the sale, and will have to be removed within five from the day of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers
Washington, D. C.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL,
on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868,
at 12 o'clock noon,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY:

The eight-story brick building No. 380 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,

AT 5TH-AV. AND 54TH-ST.,
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MADE TO ORDER BY THE BEST CITY MAKERS,
THE CHANDELIERS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, &c.,
IMPORTED BY TIFFANY & CO.
THE CARPETS, CURTAINS, &c., BY A. T. STEWART & CO.
THE MIRRORS, CARVED CORNICE, &c.,
BY WILLIAMS & STEVENS.

Being the entire furniture contained in the fine private residence of Capt. Wm. P. Williams.

The horses, carriages, stable furniture, &c., on the following day.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock.
FINAL SALE OF THE STOCK OF
H. DARDONVILLE, NO. 678 BROADWAY,

consisting of unfinished stock, globes, chimnies, porcelain shades, coral and mechanical lamps, chandeliers, &c., brackets, marine lamps, 200 gallons rapeseed oil, oil tanks, tools, &c.

ALSO,

the store fixtures, fine mahogany cases, counters, glass, shelving, desks, chairs, stools, carpets, &c.

By order of J. HUSSON, Receiver.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer; Office, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO, &c.

At No. 329 East 14th-st.,
THURSDAY, April 23, 10½ o'clock.
SATURDAY, April 25,
10½ o'clock.
At 24th-st., near 4th-av.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars to-morrow.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE
OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Valuable Original Oil-Paintings,
Choice private stock of Wines, &c.,
By HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer,

On TUESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of the late Louis Anrich, 20 East 15th-st., near 5th-av.

Catalogues and permits at Auctioneer's office, No. 189 Broadway.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st., will sell on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the stock of Hungerbuhler & Linherr, now in bankruptcy, consisting of rubber goods, wax dolls, dressed dolls, ivory, rubber and sandal wood fans, hair jewelry, brooches, bracelets, finger rings, ear-rings and scarf pins, &c., &c., by order JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE, STABLE and grounds of William P. Williams, known as No. 18 West 54th-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 54TH-ST., opposite St. Luke's Hospital.—The house is 32 feet front by 70 feet deep; was built for the owner under the superintendence of John Correja, Esq., architect, without regard to cost, and is one of the best-built houses in the city; size of stable 20x100. The premises have a frontage on 54th-st. of 112 feet 8 inches by half the block in depth. Any capitalist seeking a strictly first-class residence cannot fail to be suited with this property; premises can be seen every day, (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 12 by permits from the auctioneers only.

For maps and photographic views apply at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSES ON 79TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

79TH-ST. (100 feet wide)—Two splendid new four-story basement and cellar high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots on south side of 79th-st., commencing 39 feet east of Madison-av., in perfect order; contain all the modern improvements, and have never been occupied; possession immediately. These houses are first-class in every respect, and were built by day's work in the best manner; 79th-st. is one of the entrances to Central Park, is 100 feet wide, opened, regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, flagged, sewered and paved with Belgian pavement. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR RESIDENCE ON 23D-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

WEST 23D-ST.—The five-story brick English-basement house and lot No. 403 West 23d-st., south side, next to the corner of 9th-av.; 25x60; lot 25x1¼ block; house built for Clement C. Moore by day's work in the most substantial manner; halls and parlors decorated in best style; marble mantels of the most expensive character; 22 rooms and 3 bath-rooms; altogether the most desirable property ever offered at public sale. Title perfect.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE NEW-ENGLAND CAR SPRING COMPANY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

24TH-ST.—100 feet wide—9 valuable lots on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 180 feet east of 3d-av.—5 are 25 feet front and rear, and 4 are 20x98 feet deep. Title perfect.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

WEST 57TH-ST.—Two fine lots on the north side of 57th-st., commencing 226 feet west of 10th-av.; each lot 25x100.5. Title perfect. Sale absolute. Terms cash.

A. JOURNEAY Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEhold furniture, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.,
at the residence northeast corner of 6th-av. and 29th-st., consisting in part of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE IN CRIMSON BROCATEL,

rich brocatel, silk reps and lace curtains; Wilton, velvet and tapestry carpeting; superb Sienna marble-top oak buffet, elaborately carved in game and fruit; black walnut library bookcase, rosewood piano-forte, French-plate pier mirror, chamber furniture, chandeliers, gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 145 East 35th-st., near Lexington-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, parlor suits, mahogany tete-a-tete, parlor and easy chairs, mahogany French bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, rosewood hat-stand, black walnut carved legs extension dining table, dining-room chairs, French plate pier glass and console, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, refrigerator, &c. Catalogue at sale.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Mrs. Lander as Elizabeth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RENT DAY and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, J. C. Williamson, Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, T. Ward, B. Durand, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward, Miss C. Carman, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN; OR, THE GRECIAN ELOPEMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MACBETH, THE IRISHMAN'S HOME, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.

NOS. 954 AND 956 BROADWAY.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR, from the attack on Fort Sumter to the final surrender. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS BY MRS. KEMBLE: "KING HENRY VIII."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.
EUROPEAN CIRCUS.—Afternoon and Evening—EXHIBITIONS OF EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

EVERETT ROOMS,
Corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
FAIR BY THE LADIES OF ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.

HARVARD ROOMS,
6 h-av., corner 42 -st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS AND THE POETS. By Mr. D. F. Dimon.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The trial of President Johnson on the impeachment charges presented by the House was continued in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Curtis announced that the evidence for the defence had all been submitted. The Managers submitted some documents to show the course heretofore pursued in removing officers and issuing commissions. Postmaster-General Randall was cross-examined by the prosecution. He submitted a copy of an indictment found against Foster Blodgett, late Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., which was alleged to be the cause of his removal from office. The Managers offered to show that the indictment was procured by the disloyal enemies of Mr. Blodgett; that he was removed without hearing, and that the action was not reported to the Senate, the office being an appointment of the President. After a lengthy discussion the Senate refused to admit the evidence. The Managers offered the order assigning Gen. Sherman to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, and also the nomination of Gen. Sherman and George H. Thomas to brevet rank, claiming that these acts of the President were immediately connected with the removal of Secretary Stanton. The evidence was objected to, and after debate the Senate declined to receive it. The Managers then announced the case closed for the prosecution. Mr. Boutwell requested an adjournment to allow him more time to prepare the closing argument for the prosecution. Mr. Logan asked leave to file his argument, which he said was already printed. An order was submitted to allow the Managers and counsel to file their arguments, but objection being made the order went over for future consideration. On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Court adjourned to Wednesday.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged yesterday with the Impeachment trial for a short time, after which a brief Executive Session was held, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a list of the names of all applicants for office in his Department, and all the names of members of Congress who have recommended such applicants. Mr. Starkweather asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution, reciting that the Secretary of the Navy had, at the request of the Democratic Town Committee of New-London, retained in service the United States vessel *Sabine* a number of days after she was ordered out of commission, involving an expense of more than $20,000, and calling upon the Secretary for a full statement of the affair, together with all correspondence in regard to the matter. Objection was made, so that the resolution could not be considered. The House in Committee of the Whole then proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial. On the adjournment of the Senate the House reassembled, and the Speaker announced that legislative business would be transacted to-day. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the Court of Claims shall allow no claims of British citizens for the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property until the *Alabama* claims shall have been adjusted. A resolution was agreed to directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the authority of Congress to take means to prevent the great loss of life on railroads, and if such power exists, to inquire into the expediency of appointing inspectors to examine the rails and materials used in the construction of all roads, and also as to the feasibility of substituting iron passenger cars for wooden ones. The Committee on Appropriations reported the bill appropriating $10,000 for impeachment expenses, $40,000 for expenses of the Senate and $17,000 for the Capitol Police. After considerable debate relative to impeachment expenses, the bill was passed. Mr. Banks called up the bill relative to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. Several amendments were suggested and considerable debate followed, after which the previous question was seconded and the main question ordered. Mr. Banks closed the debate, after which the bill passed.

EUROPE.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners Desmonds, English, O'Keefe, Barrett, and Ann Justice, who are accused of having caused the Clerkenwell explosion, came on yesterday at the Old Bailey, in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Judge Bramwell. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who opened the case. Subsequently, testimony for the prosecution was taken, Mullaney making oath that all the prisoners knew each other well; that Murphy had been an active agent in the conspiracy, and that Barrett had openly boasted of having fired the train. It is expected that the trial will terminate towards Friday next. Burke and his fellow prisoners will subsequently be arraigned.

A grand review of the forces in and around Dublin city occurred yesterday. The troops were under the command of the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince of Wales was present.

The British Parliament reassembled yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen April 4, and Southampton April 7, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

The Erie Railroad bill was yesterday considered by the Assembly in Committee of the Whole, ordered, without debate, to a third reading, read a third time, and immediately passed by a vote of 101 yeas to 5 nays.

On Wednesday night last a Frenchman named La Flamme, while in bed with his wife, was murderously assailed by Alfred Dore, who is alleged to be the paramour of Mrs. La Flamme. On Saturday night the injured man died of the wounds inflicted upon him. Dore and the woman are under arrest for the murder.

Miss Betsy Hunt, aged 80 years, was accidentally burned to death at Newport, R. I., on Saturday night, while endeavoring to kindle a fire. She had been a school teacher for nearly fifty years.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* of Saturday says that in that city 4,899 votes were cast in favor of the new Constitution, and 3,048 against it. It also gives partial returns of the election elsewhere in the State, which foot up 6,305 for the Constitution and 1,472 against it.

Gen. Meade having decided that all persons elected in Georgia to the State Legislature or to fill county offices must take the test oath, by the provisions of the Reconstruction laws, Foster Blodgett, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has published a card requesting all Republicans thus elected and unable to take the oath, to forward their names to him at Augusta, Ga., as soon as the result of the election is made known, that steps may be immediately taken to have their disabilities removed by Congress.

The Hartford *Times* says that in addition to the heavy failure of George Kellogg and Lebbeus Bissell, of the Florence Mills, the Rose Silk Manufacturing Company have also suspended, and that their liabilities are reported very large. The Rock Mill is perfectly solvent, although somewhat affected by the other failures.

The State Central Committee of the Conservative Party of Virginia announce the appointment of a long list of canvassers, and the canvass on the Constitution will commence this week in every county and city in the State. Among those appointed are Alex. H. H. Stuart and R. M. T. Hunter.

The Conservative members of the Virginia Convention have issued a long address to the people of that State, criticising and condemning the new Constitution—declaring that it will not secure the ends of good government and ought to be rejected.

The fair held in Boston during the past week, in aid of the suffering Cretans, was closed on Saturday evening with an address by Wendell Phillips. The net sum received is about $15,000, which will be immediately sent to the Cretan refugees in Athens.

There were three incendiary fires at Springfield, Mass., yesterday morning, and Henry Kimball, a colored man, was burned to death in a barn.

Sergeant Bates arrived in Baltimore yesterday with his flag, and met with an enthusiastic reception. A procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets to the Washington Monument, which the Sergeant saluted. Reception speeches were subsequently made by members of the Committees from Washington and Baltimore.

A suit between the trustees of the Carlisle Seminary, in Schoharie County, and the subscribers to its stock, which has been in the courts for fifteen years, has been finally decided against the trustees. The subscriptions failed to complete the building, and a majority of the trustees borrowed, without the consent of the stockholders, a considerable sum of money to meet the demands of the case. The enterprise, however, was a failure, and the trustees then prosecuted the stockholders to compel them to contribute their share of the loss. The latter resisted the collection of the claim, and the Court of Appeals has finally and definitely decided that the trustees must bear the burden of the debt, and pay the cost of their litigation.

The officers of the Chicago Fruit-Dealers' Exchange estimate that capital amounting to $2,000,000 is employed in the fruit business in that city, and that the annual transactions amount to $15,000,000, giving employment to 1,500 men, and representing 6,000 of the population, excluding middlemen.

Much damage was done to property in Macon, Ga., by a violent rain-storm on Thursday morning last. Gardens were ruined, cellars flooded, streets washed into gullies, sewers torn in pieces, brick walls and fencing broken down, and other serious damage done all over the city. All the railroads suffered seriously except the Macon and Western. The loss by the storm is estimated at $25,000 or $30,000.

A riot occurred at Clinton, Mass., on Sunday evening between some Germans and Irishmen. There had been ill-feeling between them for some time, which culminated in an attack on a German meeting by the Irishmen. During the *mêlée* one of the latter was killed and several others dangerously wounded.

The Michigan Democratic State Convention is to be held in Detroit, on Wednesday, May 27, to appoint delegates to the National Convention. The Convention for the nomination of State officers and electors is to be called for July 15.

The soldiers of Delaware have appointed delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention in Chicago on the 19th of May, and have instructed them to use all honorable efforts to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant as the candidate of the Union Party for President.

A Georgia paper gives a report that Howell Cobb favors the adoption of the Constitution as the best means of getting back into the Union, and saving what little the State has left.

The total number of voters registered in Chicago for the campaign of 1867 was 19,875. The number thus far registered this Spring, in twenty-two out of the thirty-two precincts, is 18,911—a gain of 4,800, and only 964 less than the entire vote last Fall. The total increase in the city will probably be some 7,000.

Our Port Jervis correspondence, printed in another column, gives particulars of the progress of the inquest upon the bodies of the victims of the Erie Railroad accident. The most important evidence elicited yesterday was that of Mr. Riddell, General Superintendent of the Company.

The Erie controversy was before the Supreme Court, (Judge Barnard on the bench,) yesterday. Gen. Diven and Mr. Belden were examined at great length. The latter refusing to answer several questions on the ground that it would criminate him, and the Court having ruled that he must answer them, and the witness still refusing, it was ordered that he be committed to the County Jail for contempt, but afterward he was permitted to depart on giving his parole to appear to-day.

Two more complaints against Zeno Burnham, for obtaining money under false pretences were made before the Mayor yesterday.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest on the body of Nicholas Miller, a Greek sailor, who was stabbed at the liquor-store, No. 5 Catherine-slip, on Sunday evening, 12th inst., and who died Saturday morning at the New-York Hospital. The jury found that his death was caused by some unknown persons.

The annual *bal d'opera* took place at Pike's Opera House last evening, and was a very brilliant affair.

A largely attended temperance meeting was held at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, and an eloquent address was delivered by Allen T. Thompson, Esq., of Cincinnati.

Cotton was a fraction dearer yesterday, but not active. Flour and Wheat were in good demand, partly for export, at very firm and buoyant prices. Corn and Oats were lower and less active. Provisions attracted more attention; new Mess Pork, Lard and Bacon were quoted higher. A fair inquiry prevailed for Groceries at full rates. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The prices of beef cattle continue to rule high. Yesterday prime cattle brought prices a shade higher in the morning than were reported one week ago. Toward night, however, prices declined a trifle, and trade was unusually slow. Experienced dealers in cattle agreed in the conclusion that prices were about ½c. ℔ lb. lower than they were last week. Many excellent cattle were sold for 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. Very few were sold for over 18c. ℔ lb. The trade in sheep is unusually dull, with prices declining. Good to prime sheep, 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few bring more than 8c. ℔ lb. A few extra sheep were sold at 9c. ℔ lb. Clipped sheep 6c.@8c., live weight, according to quality. Lambs 10c.@18c., live weight. The live hog market rules tolerably steady, but has been slow during the past week. The market is dull. Prime, heavy, corn-fed hogs sell slowly for 9¾c.@10¼c., live weight. In some instances a few lots were sold for 10½c. Dressed 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Common hogs 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight.

The Issue in Impeachment.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Managers of Impeachment, started an inquiry, prematurely as it proved, which must in the end have an important bearing on the decision of the case. It involved the relative powers of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government; and if the restrictions inseparable from the trial of a specific case did not exclude so broad a view, it would also involve the relations of the Judicial Department to both the other two. As the case goes to the people and to history, it will involve them all.

The President is charged with usurpation,—with having disregarded the law and the Constitution of the United States, with intent to violate them both. The specific law which he violated was the Tenure of Office bill; the act by which he violated it was the removal of Mr. Stanton; and that clause of the Constitution which he violated by this act was that which makes it his duty to execute the laws of the United States. If this were all that is involved, the case would be clear enough. But there are a good many other points which, in any fair and just judgment of the case, demand attention. If the trial and the specific acts charged were mere forms and pretexts under which a "foregone conclusion" is to be reached, and an obnoxious official to be removed, then, for the accomplishment of these ends, these points are immaterial. But in charging the President with a *crime* the House of Representatives were compelled to allege a criminal *intent*; and they have accordingly taken upon themselves the task of proving that, in removing Mr. Stanton from office he *intended* to violate the law and Constitution of the United States. Whatever it is competent for Congress to *prove*, it is also competent for the President to *disprove*; evidence both for and against the specific crime charged must be equally admissible. And when the President offered the testimony of those upon whom the Constitution authorizes him to call for advice, to prove that he did call upon them, —and that he acted upon the advice which they gave him, and could not, therefore, have intended to violate the Constitution, it is not easy to see how such evidence could have been refused.

Mr. Wilson dwelt on English precedents, showing that the Executive is simply the agent of the Legislature,—and quoted largely to prove that the Parliament is omnipotent. He did not fail to notice and make large allowance for the point that there is a very broad distinction in the two cases,—growing out of the fact that while we have a written Constitution which defines and limits the powers of each department of the Government,—in England the will of the Parliament *is* the Constitution. Parliament cannot be guilty of usurpation, because it is, in theory as well as in fact, omnipotent. But this is by no means the case here. The powers of Congress are defined and restricted just as distinctly as the powers of the President. Congress can be guilty of usurping powers not conferred upon it, just as truly as the President can. In England the crime of usurpation can only be committed, and of course can be alleged only, against the Executive; here the charge may lie against the one just as well as against the other. And there is still another point of difference in this—that while in England there is no tribunal clothed with power to decide between the two in case conflicting claims arise between them, with us this is, under certain restrictions, one of the specific functions of the Supreme Court.

The real collision now on trial at Washington is between the President and Congress. The House charges the President with usurpation, in executing a law which Congress had passed. The President's real reply to the charge is that Congress is the usurper,—that he was only trying to maintain and preserve the constitutional functions and powers of his own department, upon which Congress had unduly encroached. This is the issue which is really being tried. On the face of it, it would seem to be one which ought not to be tried by either branch of Congress, or by both: for Congress is thus sitting in judgment in a contest to which it is itself one of the parties. Under the Constitution and that distribution of power for which the Constitution provides, the issue thus joined ought, in some proper form, to be decided by the Supreme Court. The question whether the President could, and did, actually remove Mr. Stanton, in the exercise of power constitutionally in his possession,—or whether by virtue of the Tenure of Office bill, Mr. Stanton was still entitled to the place in spite of the President's attempt to remove him, is one which should have been taken for decision to that tribunal. The result would have commanded respect, and settled the construction of the Constitution on a point of marked and permanent importance.

The House, however, saw fit to reach it in another way,—through a criminal prosecution. It comes in only as an incident,—as wholly subordinate to another purpose. The question immediately at issue is whether the President has, or has not, been guilty of a specific crime. His counsel naturally seek to secure his acquittal, and are cautious of taking any ground which will endanger *that* result. They probably do not feel at liberty, in justice to him as their client, to turn the tables on his accusers and to charge *Congress* with the usurpation which Congress charges upon him,—especially as one branch of Congress is to decide the case. Yet that is the issue of most importance to the country, and the only issue whose decision will have any very marked effect on its future history. Whether Mr. Johnson shall go out of office ten months sooner or later, is a matter of little consequence; but what are the relative powers of the President and of Congress in the matter of appointments to office, is a matter that must always be of very great importance in the administration of the Government.

Reconstructing Under Difficulties.

The test oath had its uses while the war lasted, and may yet be serviceable pending the reorganization of the Southern Governments. Any utility it ever possessed or now possesses is, however, restricted to national positions of honor and trust. In its application to local offices it has been a serious impediment to the satisfactory performance of civic duties. There are, for a time, plausible if not absolutely valid reasons for excluding from Federal power those whom the rebellion seriously compromised; but there can be no justification for a policy which deprives disorganized communities of the services of their best citizens, whose offence as rebels was not one whit ranker than that of the whole Southern people. To single out certain leaders, and to impose on them specific disabilities, might be just and perhaps not unwise. But to enact a sweeping penalty, which excludes from public service almost every man capable of rendering it efficiently, is to convert what is intended to be a safeguard into a means of making reconstruction difficult if not impossible.

The testimony available on the subject does not come from the disfranchised. It is not the men whom the test oath excludes from office that have been loudest in asking for its abrogation. Gen. Sickles, during his command of the Second Military District, urged upon Congress the necessity of modifying the operation of the oath. His experience had taught him that even loyal interests suffer from a measure which restricts the selection of candidates and officers within absurdly narrow limits. In some localities he found none qualified in respect of the oath who could in other respects be considered competent, and in other localities the qualified classes were far below the needs of the State. The work of reorganizing and administering the local government was therefore delayed by a precaution which outlived the original necessity for its enactment. On this point, if we remember aright, Gen. Sickles wrote positively, because in view of embarrassments that interfered with his own action. Other District Commanders have given substantially the same testimony. Soldiers whose faithful inforcement of the measures of Congress place them above the suspicion of complicity with Southern malcontents, have again and again directed attention to the over-stringency of an oath which in its present shape interferes with the progress of reconstruction.

The obstructive tendencies of the oath extend beyond the preliminaries of reconstruction. It is not simply that the best portion of the Southern people have been debarred from participating in the framing of new Constitutions. They are by the same cause excluded from the Legislatures to be chosen simultaneously with the ratification or rejection of these instruments. So Gen. Meade affirms in an order issued in connection with the Georgia election, which began yesterday. His interpretation of the law is that inasmuch as the local Legislature will be a provisional body until after the complete restoration of the State to the Union, its members will be required to take the test oath before entering upon their duties. We have not seen the construction elsewhere insisted upon. But its accuracy is not disputed by the Opposition, and if applicable in Georgia, it is equally applicable in every Southern State. The new Legislatures, therefore, will be subject to a test more rigid than some of the Conventions have proposed to institute. In Georgia, for example, the Convention on the whole pursued a moderate and even liberal course; exacting from office-holders only an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State. But the liberality of the delegates is overruled by the act of Congress passed amid the heat of the war; and the State will in consequence be deprived of the aid of its most capable and trustworthy citizens at a time when experience, character and ability will be preëminently required.

Still worse is the position in Virginia. Congress has done quite enough to impede reconstruction, but the Convention has carried the evil to an extent that should cause the rejection of the new Constitution. Under the law it is always competent to Congress to relieve individuals from the disabilities occasioned by the oath, but the Virginia extremists have done what they could to prevent the exercise of this authority in a tolerant spirit, by making the test oath a part of the State Constitution. What has been defensible only as a temporary expedient, is to be incorporated into the organic law of the State as a means of keeping the State forever in negro hands. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislature, Secretary of State, Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, delegates to a future constitutional convention, and even the mayors and councilors of cities and towns, are all to be required to subscribe an oath which not ten good men in a thousand resident Southerners can take without perjury. The Convention has in this way endeavored to keep the State government in the hands of the ignorant negro multitudes, and the knavish white adventurers who seem specially to afflict Virginia.

It is against this provision, so insulting to the white population, and so certain to provoke the defeat of the new Constitution, that Gen. Schofield felt it his duty energetically to protest. "If they permitted the test oath to remain," he told the delegates, "capable officers could not be found in Virginia." As evidence of this, our correspondent writes, the General "cited the fact that when selecting registry officers last Summer, he could not find in some counties more than one man capable of writing his own name who could properly qualify for the duties as required by acts of Congress, while in others there were but two or three of either color found competent, or who could read and write." This is the condition of things to which the proscriptive legislation of Congress has reduced the South; yet an effort is to be made to prolong it for purposes which few can contemplate without disgust. That this effort will fail, we cannot doubt. But the fact that it is made will, as Gen. Schofield remarks, "work ruin to the party" responsible for it.

Altogether, then, reconstruction goes on slowly. Obstacle follows obstacle, until the genuine reconstruction, which implies the more or less cordial coöperation of the Southern people, seems indefinitely postponed. How it may be hastened we shall not now attempt to discuss. But it is at least probable that other legislation by Congress will be rendered indispensable in some cases by the summary defeat, as in Virginia, of the new Constitution. When that contingency arises, it will be necessary to discriminate between positive hostility to Federal authority and the resistance to degradation and bondage in which the white citizens of Virginia will be fully justified by the provision denounced by Gen. Schofield.

Judge Blatchford's Decision in the Rock Island Railroad Case.

We publish this morning Judge Blatchford's decision in the Rock Island Railroad case. Those who read it will not find very much discussion of the merits of the controversy, for it is mainly taken up with questions of the regularity of the proceedings in the Courts. For those who do not desire to read it, we may give a brief statement as follows: Hatch, a stockholder in the road, brought two suits in the State Courts against the Company and its officers, and got an injunction restraining them from removing their books and property out of this State, or from preventing the plaintiff from examining them, or from allowing any transfer of any of the stock of the Company until a transfer of all the shares should be allowed, without distinction. The defendants applied to remove the causes into the Circuit Court of the United States. The State Court held that a proper case for a removal was made out, and the cases were removed accordingly. There are three statutes of the United States which provide for such removal, and the order of removal spcified that it was made in pursuance of the act of 1866.

When the cases made their appearance in the United States Court, two motions were made, one on behalf of the plaintiff to send the causes back to the State Court, as not being such as are authorized to be removed to the Federal Courts, and the other on behalf of the defendants, to dissolve the injunctions.

Judge Blatchford discusses at great length the question of the right to the removal, and holds that the cases were such that the defendants had the right to bring the controversy into the Federal Courts. But he holds that this right existed according to the statute of 1789 instead of that of 1866, as held by the State Court. As to the removal itself, it makes no difference which statute it is made under. The cases are as much out of the State Court under one statute as another. The difference is that the statute of 1866 provided for the preservation of any injunction issued in a cause previous to its being removed, while no such provision was made in the act of 1789. The result is, that as the Judge holds the removal to have been under the latter act, he holds that the injunction was destroyed by the removal and no longer exists. He, therefore, denies the motion to dissolve the injunction, on the ground that there is none to dissolve.

This result is one which we suspect will be somewhat surprising to the parties; for, if we recollect aright, no such ground was taken by them on the argument. It relieves the defendants of the injunction, and leaves the plaintiffs, if they wish a determination of their rights to an injunction upon the merits of their case, to bring up that question before the Court in their own behalf.

The Late Sales of Gold.

Since the production of later evidence, we don't know but that we ought to withdraw our approval of the Senate's refusal to print in its official records Mr. Butler's tabular mare's-nest regarding the Government sales of gold in this market, for we rather think the cruelest thing that could be done for Butler would be to publish *his* table of official sales, in juxtaposition with the actual market price during the time mentioned, in its highest and lowest range each day respectively. Certainly there could not be a more palpable *exposé* of the bald untruthfulness of his assertion. Butler affirmed that since the 20th of February "ten millions of gold had been sold at *from one and a half to two per cent. below the market rates.*" We have taken the trouble to go over the official tables of the highest and lowest quotations of gold on each day during this period, in connection with the prices at which the Treasury sold, and from the comparison it appears that the rates obtained were in every case fully up to, and in most instances *above*, the average price in the market. It would be tedious to enter into the details required for the proof of this statement; but any one can satisfy himself of the fact by an inspection of the tables published in our financial columns of Sunday last. If we consider the prompt effect generally produced on the market by the knowledge of the fact that Government is a seller of gold, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of keeping this circumstance entirely secret, it will be a matter of surprise that such rates were in each case realized. Nothing in fact could better illustrate the uncommon tact with which the delicate operations of the Sub-Treasury are managed by Mr. Van Dyke. During the period mentioned by Butler, the Government, as it appears, sold just about *one-third* of its receipts of gold, and our importing merchants, who have, in the meanwhile experienced all the advantages of a steady market, can best testify as to the wisdom of the policy.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Stevens, fearful of not being able to get the speech on Impeachment before the Senate, has made a proposition that all the Managers who cannot "speak their pieces" there may do it in the House. This is a very curious proposition—curious enough to be ridiculous. What is the object of making *any* speeches but to convince the Court and thus affect the result? Is it to display one's oratory? Is it to affect public sentiment? Any or all of these objects can be reached without turning a grave trial into an absurd farce, or ostentatiously converting Congress into a hall for empty declamation. If this must be done, let it be done on declamation day, when everything is in order and nothing is of any consequence.

The Erie bill yesterday passed the Assembly by the stunning vote of 101 to 5. Nevertheless the shares, instead of declining, advanced some five or six per cent., which mightily fluttered the dove-cotes of Wall-street. This may be an anticipation of a possible veto of the bill by Gov. Fenton. When this business gets through with, it would be worth while inquiring what was the price paid for votes in this case. It is variously stated at from $1,500 to $100,000, and the margin is wide enough to pique curiosity.

A Washington correspondent of the Ohio *State Journal* gives a synopsis of the speech which Mr. Boutwell is preparing for the Senate on impeachment, and says it will be a "most powerful effort." The same writer has also had the pleasure of hearing Gen. Logan's intended speech, which he says is "masterly." Why don't the Managers give two or three public rehearsals of the speeches they intend to make? The performance would draw for a night or two, at all events. This whole business of making "powerful speeches" is becoming farcical.

Mr. Glenn, who was censured by the Assembly for stating that he had been offered money for his vote, has had better luck before a Grand Jury. He gave the same testimony there that he had given before the Committee, and on the strength of it the man who offered him the money has been indicted. Mr. Ray, who is also "implicated" with Mr. Glenn "on the virtuous side of the question," also testified that money was offered for *his* vote. Now, if Lewis, the accused lobbyman, will make a clean breast of it, and tell *what members took* the money offered them, he may also become "implicated" on the virtuous side, and do some service to the public. At present, his "implications" are all the other way.

The House, yesterday, adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that no claim of British citizens for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property shall be allowed by the Court of Claims or by any Executive Department, until the claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by rebel cruisers of British origin shall be adjusted, and provision made for their payment. We doubt if this resolution will cover the greater part of the cases it is intended to cover. The "claims of British citizens" have mostly been *transferred to American citizens*, and it is in the name of the latter that they are presented to the Court of Claims.

The Richmond *Whig* is unduly touchy. It resents our asking if the Southern people at large are willing to take the same ground as the Democratic Convention in South Carolina took in favor of *qualified* negro suffrage? "Why vex the ear with such fruitless questions?" says the *Whig*. If that journal will look again, it will see that the object of our question was to ascertain whether there is not some common ground on which reasonable men in both sections can unite hereafter. If such a question "vexes the Southern ear" more than the drum and fife under which universal negro suffrage is enforced upon them, it is certainly "profitless."

The subject of railroad management, in connection with recent catastrophes, was brought up in Congress yesterday. A resolution of inquiry was introduced as to the power of Congress to make regulations for the railroads of the country; and if the power was found to exist, that inquiry be then made as to the propriety of the Government appointing railroad inspectors. We know that many prominent railroad men favor some such general legislation upon this subject as exists in other countries. The chief difficulty would be that it would involve the formation of a Railroad Bureau at Washington, with a great host of officials at a heavy expense.

The State Assembly has passed a bill abolishing the contract system of employing convict labor in the State Prison. This is probably a result of the protest of the printers against the employment of convicts in printing, and shows that we were quite right in saying that granting the prayer of the printers involved the abolition of the whole system. No reason can be given why printers in State Prison should not work at their trade, which will not also prove that neither carpenters, joiners, stone-masons nor any other mechanics, should work at theirs. The system must be uniform,—equally applicable to all trades,—or it must be abolished entirely. The Legislature sees this necessity and proposes to abolish the system. The experiment of getting a better one has often been tried, but has always failed.

We hope the members of the United States Senate enjoy the lectures read to them regularly twice a day by their Clerk, in his two newspapers. They may seem occasionally a little vehement, and even insolent; but it is probably one of the perquisites of his position to be insolent and peremptory, whenever the occasion may seem to require it. He warned them on Friday that to doubt that they will vote to convict the President would be "*treason* to representative government;" and that a vote against conviction would "blast with infamy" the Senator who should give it. Whether bullying the Senate which elects him is among the duties of the Clerkship which Col. Forney fills, we are not aware. We presume, however, that he is indulged in the practice, rather because it is pleasing to Senators to be bullied, than because it is his duty.

A Boston paper reminds us that the pending election of a United States Senator in Connecticut to succeed James Dixon will be the first election in that State under the new law of Congress providing for uniformity in the elections in all the States. The Legislature will meet at New-Haven on the 5th of May, and the day provided by law for the Senatorial election will be the 19th of that month. Of the candidates already mentioned by the Republican journals in the various parts of the State are: Ex-Gov. Hawley, of Hartford; Ex-Gov. Buckingham, of Norwich; Henry B. Harrison and Prof. Cyrus Northrop, of New-Haven; Ex-Congressman Brandagee, of New-London, and O. H. Platt, of Meriden, Chairman of the present Republican State Committee. It was thought at one time that Senator Dixon would get enough Republican votes, in connection with the Democratic vote, to secure his reëlection; but it is evident that this idea is not now entertained.

It has doubtless been a hard lesson for Mr. Thad. Stevens to learn that he is not master of the Senate, as he is of the House. He has tried every means in his power to obtain a hearing from the Senate for a speech on the article which he himself introduced; but the Senate has persistently refused to alter its rule for his benefit. He made a strong personal appeal to be permitted to deliver the speech he had already prepared at the closing of the case; but when he got through his appeal, the Senate voted that no more than the two Managers already appointed should be heard. It is no wonder that his indignation was aroused at this sort of treatment, and that he hastened to the House to make preparations to deliver his rejected speech there. When the trial began, he thought he was going to have his own way in the Senate, as well as in the House. Even before he had been appointed one of the Managers he commenced to threaten the Senate, and his angry words will not soon be forgotten, when, raising his finger over his head and pointing toward the Senate, he exclaimed: "Let me see the *recreant* who *dares* to tread back upon his steps and vote on the other side. Point me out *one* who dares do it, and you show me one who dares be regarded as *infamous* by posterity."

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

There was an admirable attendance at this house last evening to enjoy a performance of Mr. Tom Taylor's dramatization of "Henry Dunbar." The cast was unchanged from that of the last representation of the piece, except in one particular. Mr. Davenport, who has recently held the part of *The Major*, surrendered it on this occasion to Mr. Charles Fisher, whose singularly perfect conception of that unique character was one of the most cheerful features of the early performances of the play. The happy conceits of Mr. Fisher again render his personation a pleasant resort from the lurid inharmonies of Mr. Taylor's melodrama. The part is, to this sensational nightmare, however, what Dick Swiveller is to Dickens' rather melancholy creation: A green oasis of merriment in the sorrowful desert that incloses it. Mr. Fisher's reception last evening was entirely the warmest greeting we have heard given by any audience to a public favorite this season. It was prolonged to an embarrassing degree—and the applause was renewed after the comedian's first exit, and again persisted in until Mr. Fisher was compelled to reappear to acknowledge the tribute. Miss Ettinge appeared as *Margaret Wentworth*—a part that this undeniable devotee of nature has lifted to a tragic eminence by her consummate development of those feelings and emotions which the dramatist has simply hinted at in unfinished lines. Mr. J. W. Wallack—the false *Dunbar*—reënlisted interest for the most unworthy hero an author has ever yet submitted for the sympathies of an audience. Mr. Holland, Mr. Ringgold, Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Young and Miss Ward appeared in their original parts.

At the expiration of the performance Mr. Fisher was recalled, and in response to the warm greeting he received, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I know not how to thank you for the wonderful compliment you have paid me this evening. I wish I could respond to your obligation as handsomely as you have conferred it; but as the immortal Shakespeare says, "Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks." But I do thank you, and from the depths of my heart.

To-night "The Rent Day" will be acted. To-morrow a portion of Mr. Wallack's company will appear at the Brooklyn Academy in "Rosedale," and on Saturday next a third "Rosedale" *matinée* will be given at Wallack's Theatre.

Various Notes.

Mrs. Kemble gives the first reading of her new series this evening at Steinway Hall.

A brief dramatic season will be commenced at Pike's Opera-house about the 11th of May, with the production of a new play by Mr. F. G. Maeder.

A new star dancer is coming to Niblo's Garden. The departure for America is announced of Mlle. Josephine de Rosetit—whom Mr. Palmer, we presume, will lose no time in capturing for his ballet.

The "Connie Soogah" is in rehearsal at the Broadway Theatre for Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, whose present engagement continues to be freely and fully attended.

The Great European Circus.

The procession of the Great European Circus now exhibiting on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, which was to have taken place yesterday morning, was postponed on account of the storm. It will take place on the first fine day, and will be well worth seeing. The performances take place afternoon and evening every day, rain or shine.

Musical.

SIGNOR BARILI'S MATINEES.

The inclement weather yesterday was of course a sufficient reason for the postponement of Signor Barili's *matinée*, even if two leading artists had not been indisposed. The first of these entertainments will take place to-day at Steinway Hall, and the second on Thursday. The programme consists mainly of Signor Barili's compositions—those contained in the Album for 1868. Many of these are of positive musical interest, and to hear them interpreted under the direction of the composer will of course be a matter of additional pleasure to the many friends which he has here.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mr. Bateman's season will terminate in two weeks. It has been one of the most brilliant on record, and in one particular is quite distinct from any of its predecessors. There were but two operas produced in all, "La Grande Duchesse," and "La Belle Hélène," but these were so well produced, and gave such general satisfaction, that they have been amply sufficient. Indeed, there is no doubt that they will bear reproduction next season, and create another *furore*. Mr. Bateman's movements have been disturbed by the arrival of Mme. Ristori, who opens at the French Theatre on the 2d of May.

We are glad to hear that a grand complimentary testimonial performance will be given to Mr. Bateman on the 2d of May at the Academy of Music. It is gotten up as a mark of esteem for his excellent management, and as a recognition of his energy and enterprise. It will be an affair of unusual magnitude.

PIANO-FORTE RECITAL.

Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins will give his second piano recital at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday (to-morrow) afternoon. The programme introduces the best names known to piano music.

OLE BULL.

Ole Bull will give a grand concert at National Hall, Harlem, with the assistance of several distinguished artists.

Mr. Dickens' Farewell Reading.

The farewell appearance of Mr. Charles Dickens before a New-York audience, last evening, was in every respect a perfect success. It was generally known that Mr. Dickens has been suffering for several days past from a severe neuralgic affection of the right foot, and it was feared at one time that he would not be able to fulfill the engagement of last evening; but he could not bear the thought of disappointing his audience, and therefore, under a great sacrifice of personal comfort, he made his appearance.

Steinway Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds of late-comers, who were not previously provided with tickets of admission, were compelled to go away without even reaching the vestibule of the building.

Mr. Dickens came promptly upon the platform at the appointed hour, leaning for support upon the left arm of Mr. Dolby, and took his seat upon a high bench, and rested his foot upon an easy-chair which was placed at the side of his desk, and in this posture he delivered the *Christmas Carol* and *Pickwick Trial* in his usual inimitable style, winning from his auditors the most satisfactory proofs of their delight with his happiest of efforts.

When the readings had been concluded the entire audience arose and joined in hearty cheers, while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and loud calls were made for a speech from the retiring reader. Mr. Dickens, in response to the demands, returned to his desk, and when the audience had relapsed into its former quiet he spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The shadow of one word has impended over me all this evening, but the time has come at last when the shadow must fall. It is a short word, but its weight is not measurable by its length. Last Thursday evening, while I read the story of David Copperfield, I felt that there was another meaning than usual in the words of old Mr. Peggotty: "My future life lies over the sea." And when I read from this book to-night, (referring to the *Pickwick Papers*,) I realized that I must shortly establish such an *alibi* as would satisfy even Mr. Weller, Sr. The relations set up in this place between us have been to me of the most satisfactory character. There has been on my part the most earnest attention to the work of preparation to entertain you, and on your part the kindest sympathy, which cannot be forgotten forever. I shall often recall you by the Winter fire of my home, or in the pleasant Summer of Old England—never as a public audience, but always as dear, personal friends, and ever with the tenderest sympathy and affection. In bidding you a final farewell, I pray—"God bless us, every one!" and God bless the land in which I leave you!

Mr. Dickens then retired amid the most uproarious applause of the audience, and thus ended the delightful intercourse between that eminent gentleman and the American people.

Mr. Dickens has felt obliged, by ill-health, to decline reading for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund, to which he has given $150. Mr. Dolby has contributed $100 to the same object.

A Choice Library at Auction.—The library of the late A. M. Cozzens will be sold by auction by Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Clinton Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The books are now on exhibition.

TELEGRAMS.

The Alleged Clerkenwell Conspirators on Trial.

Review in Dublin in Honor of the Prince of Wales.

Reassembling of the British Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Trial of the Alleged Clerkenwell Conspirators—Opening of the Case—Remarks of the Attorney-General—Testimony for the Prosecution.

LONDON, Monday, April 20—Evening.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners, Desmonds, English, O'Keefe, Barrett and Ann Justice, who are accused of having caused the Clerkenwell explosion, bommenced this morning at the Old Bailey in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN and Judge BRAMWELL. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, assisted by Mr. GIFFORD, and the following gentlemen will appear for the prisoners: Messrs. SLEIGH and STRAIGHT for TIMOTHY DESMONDS, KEOGH for ENGLISH, GREEN for BARRETT, M. WILLIAMS for O'KEEFE and ANN JUSTICE.

All the prisoners will be tried together. BURKE and his fellow prisoners will be tried immediately on the conclusion of the trial now proceeding, probably on Friday next.

The Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution. He said he expected to prove that the crime of murder had been committed upon the person of a woman, one of the victims of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention; that this explosion was directly brought about by the prisoners at the bar, four of whom, the testimony would show, were members of a Fenian organization; that the said explosion was part of a plot to facilitate the escape of BURKE, a Fenian leader, confined in the said House of Detention; that in the confusion produced by the explosion BURKE was to make his escape; that a fund of money was raised at a Fenian meeting in Holborn to provide for the expenses of the conspiracy; that all the prisoners in the Court were immediately concerned in the atrocious attempt excepting, perhaps, the woman ANN JUSTICE; but that the prisoners, BARRETT and MURPHY, joined at a late date in the conspiracy; that a man named FALON, who had not yet been arrested, was known to have bought the powder for the use of the conspirators. The Attorney-General continued: The execution of the plot, he said, was fixed for the 12th of December. BURKE was to be warned of the lighting of the fuze outside by a ball which was to be thrown over the wall into the prison yard, where it was expected he would be taking exercise with the other prisoners; but the attempt failed on that day. On the following day the fuze was lighted by BARRETT himself, and the conspirators succeeded in producing the unfortunate explosion, which caused the murder for which they were now on trial. A short time before this event the woman, ANN JUSTICE, was seen talking with the DESMONDS, and she was arrested after the explosion, while flying from the scene, in their company. The learned counsel concluded his speech by announcing that VAUGHN and MULLANEY, accomplices in the crime, had become Queen's evidence, and would give their testimony before the Court; but he warned the jury against accepting their evidence as conclusive unless sustained by the other witnesses produced by the Crown.

The witnesses for the prosecution were then called.

Formal testimony was taken as to the nature of the wounds received by the deceased.

MULLANEY was then called to the witness-box and sworn. He testified that all the male prisoners were regular members of the Fenian organization; that BARRET was a Fenian Centre; that he held frequent consultations with MURPHY, who was an active agent in the affair; that all the prisoners at the bar were well acquainted with the plot in all its details, and that BARRET had boasted of being the man who fired the train.

In the course of his testimony, the witness referred to an important letter, written in "invisible" ink, and addressed to MURPHY.

Inspector THOMPSON took the stand, and swore that the said MURPHY could not be found, but that the letter spoken of was from BURKE, and contained details of the plan to effect his release.

At the conclusion of the testimony of Inspector THOMPSON, the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The court-room was crowded with spectators until the adjournment. Most intense interest is taken in the trial by the people, especially by the inhabitants of Clerkenwell.

Grand Review in Dublin in Honor of the Prince of Wales.

DUBLIN, Monday, April 20.

A grand review of the forces in and around this city took place to-day in Phœnix Park. The troops were under the command of his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince of Wales was present with a large and brilliant staff, and reviewed the troops, who, all clad in new uniform, made a fine appearance. The display attracted vast crowds of people, who covered the elevated grounds and the buildings in the vicinity of the scene.

Reassembling of Parliament.

LONDON, Monday, April 20—Evening.

Parliament reassembled this evening, but after a snort sitting adjourned until to-morrow. The proceedings in both Houses were unimportant.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Riot Between Germans and Irish at Clinton—One Man Killed.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, April 20.

Considerable ill-feeling has existed for several months past between the Germans and Irish in Clinton, Mass., which resulted in a fatal encounter last evening. The Germans were holding a meeting, which was interrupted by a party of Irish, and a fight ensued. Knives were freely used, and several on both sides were wounded. A German, while defending himself from an attack of two Irishmen, severed an artery in the arm of one named JOHN SHAUGHNESSY, causing him to bleed to death. The other received wounds which it is thought will prove fatal.

Suicide of a Musician at New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Monday, April 20.

On Sunday morning ANDREAS T. THORP, a teacher of music, and organist of the Unitarian Church in this place, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been subject to terrible fits of depression, and in one of these committed the sad act. He was a Dane by birth, and aged 51 years. The deceased was universally and justly respected and esteemed.

The Murder at Webster.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, April 20.

LA FLAMME, the Frenchman, who was murderously assaulted in the town of Webster, on Wednesday night, by his wife and her paramour, ALFRED DORR, died on Saturday night.

Incendiary Fires at Springfield—A Negro Burned to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, April 20.

Three fires occurred in this city within two hours of each other this morning, and HENRY E. COBLEIGH has been arrested as the incendiary.

In a barn which was destroyed, HORACE KIMBALL, a negro, was burned to death.

The Assassination of D'Arcy McGee a Fenian Conspiracy.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 20.

Rumors prevailed in town yesterday that the Government was in possession of information respecting the Fenian conspiracy to assassinate MCGEE; that the conspirators, 40 in number, drew lots, and the execution of the deed fell to WHELAN.

NOTMAN's trial commenced to-day. The prisoner is charged with administering drugs to procure abortion.

Ferry boats to Longueuil and Lapraire commence their regular trips to-day.

The Georgia Election.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, April 20.

The election is progressing quietly, and there is much enthusiasm with both parties. There was a large negro vote to-day. BULLOCK is ahead in this city. GORDON's friends are not generally voting. It is said that at Marietta 180 negroes formed in line and voted for GORDON.

The weather is very bad.

A School Teacher Burned to Death at Newport, Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, April 20.

Miss BETSY HART, aged nearly 80 years, was fatally burned in Newport last evening, while trying to kindle a fire. She had been a school teacher for half a century.

NEW-YORK.

The Country and City Tax Levies in the Legislature—Prospects of Adjournment—The Erie Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, April 20.

The Assembly to-night ordered to a third reading and passed the New-York County Tax Levy. The City Levy will follow in hot haste, and then, substantially, the work of the Assembly for this session will be done, leaving a lot of special little bills out in the cold.

The Senate finished up a lot of local matters to-night. It looks now as though the thing would go up about Saturday. The Governor will, without doubt, sign the Erie bill. His locality and his personal inclinations all point that way and he will follow them.

We have two investigation committees running now—one on the part of the House, inquiring into everything, and another on the part of the Senate, inquiring into something else. They have had before them to-day, or this evening, the treasurers of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. I don't believe the special disbursing agent had made his return of expenditures up to the date when the two gentlemen took them down. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, April 20.

BILLS PASSED.

To widen Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn.

Amending the acts for the improvement of South Seventh, South Sixth, and Union streets, Brooklyn.

To close Eleventh-street, Brooklyn, and to construct a canal therein.

Amending the acts for the improvement of lands in and near the Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Coxsackie Savings Institution.

Incorporating the Prospect Park Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Incorporating the Pioneers' Bank, New-York.

Amending the charter of the Central Park Savings Bank, New-York.

Incorporating the Guardian Saving Institution, New-York.

Incorporating the Tioga County Savings Bank.

Authorizing the extension of railroad tracks from Atlantic-avenue to Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Wallkill Valley Railroad Company to extend its tracks to Kingston.

Authorizing the charter of the New-York Association for the relief of aged indigent females.

Amending the act of the Rochester Home for the care of idle and truant children; incorporating the Buffalo and Williamsville Railroad Company.

Mr. CREAMER moved that the Board of Pilot Commissioners be requested to report the amount of fees collected from the Sandy Hook pilots during the past three years, and what disposition has been made of the same. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following local bills were advanced to a third reading:

To incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New-York.

To incorporate the Woman's Aid Association of New-York.

To provide for extending Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn.

THE ERIE RAILROAD BILL.

The Clerk announced the Senate bill known as the Erie Railroad bill.

Mr. BENTLY moved that the House now go into a Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. PRINCE raised a point of order, that the bill should be referred to some Committee under the rule.

Mr. PITTS raised a point of order, that the bill was in the possession of the House, and they would do with it as they pleased.

The Speaker decided the point of order well taken, and the House by a two-thirds vote went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. PITTS in the chair.

The bill was read through and ordered to a third reading without amendment or debate.

Mr. BENTLEY moved that the bill now have its third reading.

The motion was adopted by a two-thirds vote. The bill was then read a third time and passed, by 101 to 5 votes.

Mr. BENTLY moved to reconsider. Lost.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The New-York County tax levy was made the special order for this evening.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. IRVING introduced a bill to compel the Sixth-avenue Railway, in New-York, to carry passengers upon its route without change of cars, and without delay or detention.

THE PRO RATA FREIGHT BILL.

The Pro Rata Freight bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading by 75 to 15.

Mr. SELKREG moved that the bill now have its third reading.

Mr. D. BURNS moved to amend by fixing the time for Thursday next, at 12 o'clock. Carried.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

To widen and improve West-street, New-York.

On motion of Mr. J. S. FLAGG, the Inspectors of the State Prison were requested to report forthwith a copy of the contract made with JAMES B. SWAIN and F. B. FISHER for the employment of convicts in Sing Sing Prison in the business of printing.

Approving the lines and grades established in certain streets in New-York by authority of chapter 697 of the laws of 1867.

To incorporate the Manhattan Express.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. TOPLIFF moved that the Judiciary Committee report whether the proceedings for the impeachment entitle the members of the Legislature to any compensation beyond the one hundred days, and how far these pending proceedings may affect the right to adjourn *sine die* at any time; which was adopted.

The Assembly then took a recess until 3:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To repeal the charter of the American Trade Agency.

To authorize the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company to change the route of their road.

To incorporate the American and Foreign Joint Stock Company.

To prevent Gas Light Companies in New-York from charging rent on meters.

To incorporate Shelter Island Wharf and Improvement Company.

To incorporate the Forest Port Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Old Guard of the City of New-York.

To incorporate the Mutual Gas Light Company of Poughkeepsie.

To provide for the appointment of one hundred and fifty additional Notaries Public in the City of New York, and two additional in each county in the State.

To incorporate the Veterans' Twenty-second Regiment of New York.

Recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The New-York County Tax-Levy was considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading and passed—85 to 11.

The bill appropriating $3,000 per mile to aid in the construction of new railroads was ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly then adjourned.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Gen. Geo. W. Cole for the Murder of Hon. L. Harris Hiscox.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, April 20, 1868.

The case of The People *vs.* GEO. W. COLE, indicted for the murder of L. HARRIS HISCOX, at Stanwix Hall, in this city, on the evening of the 4th of June last, was called on in the Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGALLS, this afternoon. The circumstances of this homicide are doubtless fresh in the memory of most readers. About 8 o'clock in the evening of June 4, 1867, while Hon. L. HARRIS HISCOX, a member of the Constitutional Convention which had just convened its sessions in this city, was standing talking with some friends in the public reception room of Stanwix Hall, where he boarded, the accused, Gen. GEO. W. COLE, was seen to enter the hotel by a side door, and, walking deliberately up to the place where Mr. HISCOX was standing, he drew from his pocket a revolver, and, without uttering a word, presented it within a few inches of the head of his victim and fired. Mr. HISCOX fell back upon the floor and died immediately, the ball having entered just under the right eye and penetrated the brain. Nothing was said between the parties previous to the firing, and it is doubtful whether the deceased was aware of the presence of Gen. COLE before he was shot. Immediately after the shooting Gen. COLE delivered himself into custody, and, in answer to a question from Mr. SOMERS (who was talking with Mr. HISCOX at the time of the tragedy) as to what it meant, replied, "he has dishonored my simple, innocent wife," which remark, or words of similar import, he repeated several times. He was conveyed to the Station-house, where, on the same evening, he made a statement to the effect that Mr. HISCOX, who had been his professed friend for many years, took advantage of his absence in the army in 1864, and made improper advances to his wife—even going so far as to attempt a forcible outrage upon her; that he continued to follow up these improper overtures from that time forward, and that only a week previous he had conducted himself in such a way as to excite his (Gen. COLE's) suspicions; that on communicating these suspicions to his wife, she made a full confession, charging Mr. HISCOX with having persistently tried to effect her ruin for nearly three years, but denying that he had ever accomplished his object. He stated that he had come to Albany that day from Syracuse with his wife and stopped at the Delavan House; that leaving his wife there he went in search of Mr. HISCOX, with no intention of killing him unless he refused to confess his guilt, and to leave the country within ten days, but that the sight of his betrayer so maddened him with the recollection of the wrongs he had suffered at his hands, that he lost control of himself and shot him before he realized what he was doing. Other statements were made about the same time by Gen. COLE, in some respects at variance with the above, but as they will all come out on the trial, they need not be repeated here.

Gen. COLE served with distinction in the Union Army during the war, having entered the service as Captain of cavalry, subsequently been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and at the close of the war receiving the title of Major-General by brevet. He is a native of this State, and a brother of U. S. Senator COLE of California. Before and subsequent to the war, he resided in Syracuse, where Mr. HISCOX also resided, and the two had long been neighbors and friends. Mr. HISCOX was a lawyer by profession, and had been several times a member of the Legislature, and at the time of his death had just taken his seat as a member of the Constitutional Convention.

The case was called for trial in the Oyer and Terminer of this Circuit in November last, when it was postponed, at the request of Mr. COLE's counsel, owing to the alleged absence of important witnesses for the defence. It was called up again at the January Term, and again postponed for similar reasons. At the opening of the Court to-day a large number of spectators were in attendance, it having been announced that the trial would positively go on. They waited patiently till 3 P. M. before the Judge made his appearance.

Hon. HENRY SMITH, District-Attorney, called the case, and the roll of jurymen was gone over. Twice the usual panel had been summoned.

During the calling of the roll Gen. COLE appeared in Court, attended by WILLIAM J. HADLEY, senior counsel for the defence. He was plainly dressed in a suit of black and gray and appeared relieved at the prospect of the trial being about to commence. It is understood that he has not been the cause of the delay, but that this has been owing to his counsel.

Judge PARKER, for the defence, said that JAMES T. BRADY, of New-York, who was one of the counsel for the defence, was ill in New-York, but still hoped to be on hand to attend the trial of the case. To-morrow he would be present, and he trusted that the Court would allow a postponement until that time, as it was very necessary for them to have the advice of their associate.

The District-Attorney acquiesced, in view of the few persons on the list of the jury who had answered.

The Court then adjourned, after fixing the hours of session from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., with a half hour recess.

Some difficulty is apprehended in obtaining a jury, and the case for the prosecution will not probably be opened before Wednesday.

THE ERIE SLAUGHTER.

The Inquest at Port Jervis Continued—Testimony of Passengers, of Conductor Judd and of Hugh Riddel, General Superintendent of the Erie Railroad.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Monday, April 20.

Yesterday (Sunday) the body of Mr. SNOW and the unclaimed unrecognized male remains which have lain in the dead-house since the day of the fatality, were interred in the Laurel Grove Cemetery. Appropriate services preceded the interment at the Methodist Episcopal Church, when the sad subject of the disaster was referred to with much feeling in the discourses of Revs. DICKINSON, BOTSFORD and LOYD. Six of Mrs. SNOW's children, the eldest but 12 years, attended the mother's funeral, and the scene was a most affecting one. Mr. SNOW's condition is not improved, while that of the other sufferers is about the same. The inquest over the body of Mr. HORTON was resumed this morning, and much interesting testimony was elicited. After the evidence of AUGUST S. TRYON, CHARLES B. ADAMS and CHARLES V. TIFFANY had been taken, the General Superintendent of the railroad was put upon the stand.

TESTIMONY OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Hugh Riddel, aged 45, a resident of Paterson, N. J., and Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, was called. Mr. Riddel testified in substance as follows:

Mr. Douglass superintends the Delaware Division of the Erie Railroad; he has entire charge of the track but not of the machinery and cars. The cars are under the general charge of H. G. Brooks. O. H. Gordon is trackmaster of the Delaware Division. It is his duty to notice when repairs of the track are needed. It is the duty of the Company to supply the material for repairs; the trackmaster calls upon the superintendent of division for material required for repairs, and he generally calls upon the purchasing agent of the road. Certain articles he purchases himself. The supply agent does not furnish rails on the application of the superintendent of division without the indorsement of the General Superintendent. There has been an application for rails during the past three months and it may have been repeated. Rails were furnished on the application. It is not usual to specify any quantity. Does not know that the Superintendent of Delaware Division officially stated that the road was out of repair. A conversation to this import—that the road was out of repair, was had with him by the witness in regard to the condition of the road under his charge.

Q.—Do you know of Mr. Douglass having asked for supplies and failed to receive them? A.—No; I can't say that I do; he always obtained them, if not at the time; no instructions are given to engineers to make up lost time; the Superintendent of a division has authority to instruct his engineers and conductors as to the running of their trains; as General Superintendent I never gave such instructions.

Q.—What is the quality of the iron used for the rails of your road? A.—The iron used by the Company is American manufacture principally; there is a rule in the instructions of the Company which empowers the engineers and conductors under special circumstances to make up lost time; this is left to their judgment; they are not permitted to run ahead of time; a certain discretion is left to them, but at certain seasons peremptory order is given that they shall not make up time; if, in their judgment, it is unsafe to run even full time, it is their duty to run slower; it is usual to make reports annually, but special reports are made when required; I have made a report this Spring informing the Company that repairs were much needed upon the Erie Railroad.

By a Juror—Is the Delaware Division in as good repair as usual at this time of the year? A.—The season is unusually backward, and we are probably not so far advanced as we have been in seasons before; the Winter's severity has kept us back; I think the road safe at twenty-five or thirty miles an hour at this time; the witness did not consider it unsafe for the express trains to make their running time, but thought it expedient lately to lessen the rate of speed. The time-table time of No. 12 was 27 miles per hour.

Mr. RIDDEL here requested to correct what he had previously said as to official notifications about the condition of the road. He now remembered that he did receive a letter, which might be called a notification, on the subject of repairs; that was this Spring. The gentlemen of the jury could understand that he was pretty familiar with the subject, having had ten years' duty on the Delaware Division, and would, therefore, require less official notice.

Subsequent to this evidence, Conductor JUDD was put upon the stand and corroborated in detail the evidence already given by him. The inquest will not be terminated for some days; Mr. J. L. CRITTENDEN, of No. 21 Wall-street, is conducting the case for the people.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP WESER.

The Bremen steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen April 4 and Southampton April 7, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Russia*.

The *Imperial Review* says: "An influential meeting was held in Liverpool last week of the principal Nonconformists connected with or interested in the Principality of Wales, at which it was resolved, in the event of Mr. GLADSTONE's attack on the Established Church of Ireland proving successful, to proceed, without loss of time, to organize a regular system of agitation with the object of abolishing the Church Establishment in Wales."

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT's award in respect to the action brought against Lord WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY by the Countess D'ALTEYRAC is £6,000 to be paid to the plaintiff, and £1,200 a year to be secured to her for life.

The London *Standard* says that Cardinal BONAPARTE has just had conferred on him by the Pope the title of Altezza Eminentissima. The Papal Court has also placed at his disposal for ecclesiastical ceremonies four state carriages, the servants of which will wear the Imperial livery.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says: "The resolution come to at the last Cabinet Council, at which the members of the Privy Council attended, with reference to the Chambers is, that there shall be no immediate dissolution, though it is not certain that the Legislative body will be allowed to complete its six years of existence."

Some few weeks since it was reported that M. DE MOUSTIER would probably retire from the Foreign Office, and be succeeded by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. The rumor is pretty rife, but nothing is known for certain, as the Emperor is not in the habit of disclosing his intentions prematurely. If M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' new ideas on the affairs of the East be correctly described, his return to office would of course be considered as indicative of a change of policy in that part of the world.

A telegram from Berlin says that Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister at Berlin, has received full powers from his Government to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation with the North German Confederation and the Zollverein. The negotiations will not commence until after the ratification of the treaty relative to the nationality of emigrants.

A dispatch from Rome says:

"On Palm Sunday the Pope officiated at St. Peter's. He blessed and distributed the palms to the Cardinals, Prelates and Diplomatic Body. His Holiness enjoys good health. It is expected that the remaining French Division will shortly return to France, the officers having received orders to prepare for leaving."

The Austrian Government has sent instructions to the Austrian Consul-General at Bucharest to make an energetic protest against the bill concerning the Jews in the Principalities emanating from some Roumain deputies.

A conference has been held on the subject between Baron BUEST and the representatives of the Great Powers, and with Gen. IGNATIEFF, the Russian representative to the Porte, who has not yet left Vienna. It is expected that the result of the conference will be common action on the part of the Powers in this matter.

CHINA.

The Rebels Marching Upon Hankow—Reduction of Export Duty on Tea.

The news from Hong Kong, *via* England, is to the 26th of February. The *China Mail* of that date contains the following:

News has been received at Hankow that the rebels in Shantung are marching towards that place, and that they purpose a junction with the Mahometans in Kangsuh and Shensi towards the Summer. The Soo-Wang has been killed in an engagement with the Imperialists. A foreigner who was with LI FOOTAI's forces was captured.

The Nienfei are now reported to be at Kai-chow. Their progress has been marked by less cruelty than usual, though enough to rouse the indignation of civilized people.

The United States Consul at Foochow is said to have received a communication from Pekin that the export duty on tea costing Tls. 15 per picul and under has been reduced by one-half, but the British Consul and the Customs authorities are without advices on the subject.

The Coreans have permitted the Chinese to import foreign manufactured goods into Corea.

The Winter in the North has been unusually mild. The ice at Tientsin was giving way on the 31st January.

Her Majesty's ship *Pearl* has been ordered to Nagasaki to watch foreign interests."

The Miller Homicide—An Open Verdict Rendered.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN at the New-York Hospital, over the body of NICHOLAS MILLER, a sailor, who died on Saturday of inflammation of the left pleura, resulting from a stab-wound between the sixth and seventh ribs, penetrating the pleura, inflicted during a disturbance in the liquor-saloon No. 5 Catharine-slip, on the 12th inst. Officer DARCEY, of the Fourth Ward Police, stated that he was on post in the neighborhood on the Sunday night in question, and was informed by JOHN ROMAN that a fight had taken place in KELLY's saloon. He subsequently discovered that the deceased had been stabbed, and arrested all the men he could find, they being John J. Kelly, John Roman, Constantine Adams, James Gorman and Henry Barry.

The Coroner, in the absence of other evidence, admitted all of these men as witnesses, though they did not throw much light on the subject. ADAMS testified that when MILLER suggested that their party go home, a man sitting near ordered him to "shut up or he would mash his jaw." ROMAN asked him for an explanation, when the man commenced the fight, which soon became general. No one saw any knives used, and KELLY only thought he saw ROMAN have one. The jury rendered an open verdict against unknown persons, and all of the accused were released by the Coroner.

A Note From Mr. Cunard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A long account appeared in the *Herald* of the 19th, of a match which it asserted had been made between the *Cuba* and the *City of Paris*. I will feel much obliged if you will allow me to state, through your columns, that no such match has been made, nor ever thought of. A regard for our own character and for the opinion of those who travel in our steamers induces me to publish this correction. The changes consequent upon our steamers sailing weekly from New-York left me a spare ship to send back to England, in addition to the steamer with the mails on our regular day. This accounts for the *Cuba* sailing on Saturday, and had no more reference to the *City of Paris* than it had to the *St. Laurent* or any of the three other steamers which sailed on that day. I may add that I do not make bets on steamers, and have none pending on the *Cuba*. Your obedient servant,

E. CUNARD.

INCENDIARISM.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a dastardly attempt was made to set fire to the stairway in the four-story tenement-house, No. 588 Second-avenue, occupied by five families, whose only means of exit was by the stairway set on fire. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time by JAMES BRADY, of No. 332 East Thirty-fifth-street, as he passed the door, who extinguished them. A quantity of kindling-wood saturated with kerosene oil was found at the foot of the stairs. No arrests were made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, April 20—11:15 A. M.

Consols steady at 93¼@93⅜ for money and account.

American Securities are generally firmer and a fraction higher:

United States Five-twenty Bonds, (ex. div.)..........70¼
Illinois Centrals..........93¼
Erie Railway Shares..........46½

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 20—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market to-day opens buoyant with an advance of 1-16d. ⅌ lb. on American descriptions on the spot and a still greater advance on Cotton to arrive. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the authorized opening quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot..........12⅛d.@12¼d.
Middling Orleans..........12⅜d.@12⅜d.
Middling Uplands, afloat..........12¼d.@12⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. The usual authorities in the trade quote as follows: Corn, 40s. ⅌ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. ⅌ cental for California white, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 4s. 1d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 47s. ⅌ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS.—The market opens dull and steady. Beef, 125s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 85s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 54s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 48s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE.—Sugar, 26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 32s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, £30 ⅌ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Monday, April 20—1:30 P. M.

Consols are firmer and a fraction higher at 93⅜ for money and account.

American Securities are hardly so firm, and nearly all in the list are a fraction off since the opening. The following are the quotations at this hour:

United States Five-twenties (ex div.)..........70⅛@70⅜
Erie Shares..........46½
Illinois Centrals..........93⅛

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 20—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quieter. The heavy arrivals of the past few days have checked the animation in the market. It is now thought that the sales will not exceed 12,000 bales. The quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firmer, and has advanced to 54s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Pork is quiet at 85s. ⅌ bbl. Bacon has advanced 6d. ⅌ cwt. since the opening. Cumberland Cut is now quoted at 48s. 6d.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American produce is quiet, and prices are without change.

ANTWERP, Monday, April 20.

The Petroleum market is flat, standard White nominal at 42 francs 75 centimes ⅌ bbl.

LONDON, Monday, April 20—5 P. M.

Consols are firmer and closed at 93⅜@93½ for both Money and the account.

American Securities are quiet and steady. Prices are the same as those sent at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 20—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at a slight decline in prices of American descriptions. The sales have been 12,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, on spot..........12⅛d.
Middling Orleans..........12⅜d.
Middling Uplands, afloat..........12⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is dull, and has declined to 39s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat is firmer, and Red Milwaukee No. 2 has advanced to 14s. 6d. ⅌ cental. The other articles in the Breadstuffs market are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally quiet.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores are dull. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

HAVRE, Monday, April 20—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firmer and at an advance in prices. Tres ordinaire on the spot, 151f. ⅌ cwt.; to arrive, 148f.

PARIS, Monday, April 20.

The Bourse closed steady Saturday night. Rentes, 69f. 5c.

FRANKFORT, Monday, April 20—Evening.

United States bonds are firmer, and a fraction higher. The closing figures for the old issue are 75⅛@75⅜.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 20.

FLOUR firm and in demand; Family, $11@$11 25. WHEAT in good demand at $2 60@$2 65 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter. CORN quiet at 86c. RYE scarce and in demand at $2@$2 05. BARLEY firm at $2 70@$2 75 for Fall. COTTON dull; Middling held at 30c.—no sales. TOBACCO firm—no sales. WHISKY—In consequence of the stringent provisions of the new law, and fear of dealers of getting into the Penitentiary in case of frauds on the revenue being discovered, is held at $2 10@$2 15; sales of New Bourbon at 85c.@90c., in bond. PROVISIONS firmer but not active; Mess Pork in demand at 27c.; Bulk Meats held firmly at 12¼c.@14½c.@14¾c.; Bacon held at 13½c. for Shoulders, 16½c. for Clear Rib. and 17¼c. for Clear Sides, buyers ½c. lower. LARD in good demand at 17¼c., closing at 17½c. A large business could have been done in Mess Pork at $27, and Lard at 17¼c., but $27 25 for Pork and 17½c.@18c. for Lard was asked. Gold 138⅛.

CHICAGO, Monday, April 20.

FLOUR firmer with a fair demand. WHEAT in fair demand at a decline of 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 16@$2 17; No. 2 at $2 01. CORN fairly active at 86½c. for No. 1, and 84c. for No. 2, and 83½c. for new. OATS firmer at an advance of 1c.@1¼c., closing steady at 64½c. RYE firm and steady at $1 75@$1 80. BARLEY quiet, easy and unchanged. PROVISIONS more active and firmer. MESS PORK, $26 50 cash; $27 buyer 30 days; Ordinary Country, $25 50; Rump, $21@$21 50. SWEET PICKLED HAMS steady at 16½c. LARD firm and held at 17¼c.; Short Clear Middies, 17c., buyer May. LIVE HOGS quiet; fair to good $8 60@$9. BEEF CATTLE quiet and ranging from $6 75@$8 75. RECEIPTS for two days—8,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 7,600 bushels Oats, 1,300 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 315,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 20.

TOBACCO unchanged; buyers and sellers are apart. COTTON nominal at 29½c. FLOUR unchanged, with a small business at $8 50@$8. Choice Winter Wheat steady; other grades dull, with a small business; Choice Fall $2 60@$2 78; Spring declined 5c.@8c.; sales at $2 05@$2 15. CORN heavy and lower at 84c.@90c. OATS firmer at 70c.@73c. BARLEY, nothing doing. RYE scarce at $1 80. PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON dull but firm; Shoulders, 13c; Clear Sides, 17c.; Sugar-Cured Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD firm at 17½c. for Tierce, 18c. for Keg. WHISKY steady and firm at 20c. CATTLE—Choice Extra Butchers and Shipping are scarce and in good demand at $7 50@$8 50, for gross; inferior to prime, $4@$7 50. SHEEP $7@$7 ⅌ head. RECEIPTS for two days—3,500 bbls. Flour, 3,400 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Monday, April 20.

FLOUR is in moderate demand; sales 1,100 bbls., at $10 75@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet at $3 for choice White Canada and $2 30 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN quiet at $1 24 for No. 1 in car lots. CORN MEAL, $2 70 ⅌ cwt. MILL FEED steady—Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $38@40; Middlings, $40 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—38,000 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Peas, 48,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, April 20.

FLOUR dull but firm; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $9 62½@$10 25; Common, $8 75@$9. WHEAT quiet; sales of fresh No. 1 at $2 15; No. 2 do. at $2 03. OATS firm at 61c. CORN firm at 85c. for new shelled. RECEIPTS for two days—1,800 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—25,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 1,700 bushels Oats.

Why is PHALON's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," like a fine quotation from MILTON? Because it is a glorious extract. Sold by all druggists.—*Adv't.*

Ask for the Waltham Watch.

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Have you Scrofula? Do you Need a Purifying medicine? Then take SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA. It is not a new, untried remedy. It has been before the public for about fifty years—introduced by the elite of the medical profession, and used by thousands of our citizens who have proven its great value. Contains no mercury, is safe, pleasant to take, and in no case can it injure.

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Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 763 Broadway.

Stimpson's Scientific Gold and Steel Pens. Sold by all stationers, and at No. 111 William-st.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—WEBSTER.—On Wednesday, April 15, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st., by Rev. George H. Nicholls, GEO. H. N. JOHNSON to MARY E. WEBSTER, niece of Isaac Walton, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

CUYLER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 19, in his 5th year, GEORGE SIDNEY CUYLER, one of the twin children of Rev. Theodore L. and Annie E. Cuyler.

The funeral services will be at No. 136 South Oxford-st., on Wednesday at 3 P. M.

DURYEE.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Monday, April 20, ELLEN N. DURYEE, aged 65 years, 8 months and 26 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORD.—In this City, on Monday, April 20, Mrs. MARIA N. FORD, daughter of Dr. R. M. Fowler, of Washington, Conn.

Funeral in Washington on Thursday.

HARTSTENE.—At Paris, France, on Monday, March 30, Commander HENRY J. HARTSTENE, of South Carolina, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

The remains are expected on Wednesday by the steamer *Ville de Paris*, and will be interred at Newark, N. J. Notice of funeral will be published on arrival of steamer.

HEYER.—On Sunday, April 19, Rev. WILLIAM G. HEYER, aged 68 years.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, on Tuesday, April 21, at 1 o'clock.

HOLT.—On Saturday, April 18, PERLEY HOLT, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on this Tuesday, April 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 105 East 29th-st.

KINNILLY.—On Friday, April 17, WM. A. KINNILLY, aged 49 years and 10 months.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at No. 100 2d-place, Brooklyn, his late residence, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MOTZ.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 19, ALBERT HENRY MOTZ, from Bremen, Germany, late of Philadelphia, in the 59th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother, Christian L. Motz, are invited to attend the funeral from No. 98 Congress-st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—On Saturday, April 18, MARY A., wife of Wm. H. Marshall, and daughter of the late Michael De Lacy.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Thos. J. Marshall, Jr., 61st-st., east of 1st-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The members of Architect Lodge No. 519, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

MULHALLON.—On Thursday, April 5, near Bath, Northampton County, Penn., Mrs. REBECCA MULHALLON, in the 86th year of her age. Also, at the same place, on Tuesday, April 14, Mrs. ELIZA A. MILLER, in the 60th year of her age, mother and sister of Dr. Wm. E. Mulhallon, of Brooklyn.

RUSSELL.—On Saturday, April 11, at Memphis, Mich., ELIZABETH PRALL, wife of Rev. Wm. P. Russell, aged 51 years.

SCHLOSS.—After a short illness, FREDERICK SCHLOSS, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, Benjamin, No. 323 West 29th-st., on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

☞ St. Louis and San Francisco papers please copy.

STARR.—On Saturday, April 18, LEANDER WILLIAM V. H. STARR, aged 31 years, eldest son of J. Leander Starr, of this City.

SMALLWOOD.—At Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, April 18, ANNIE T., wife of Dr. Samuel B. Smallwood, and daughter of William Mulligan, of Astoria.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock. The steamer *Sylvan Stream* leaves Peck-slip at 1¼ o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, April 19, in the 21st year of his age, JAMES A., son of James M. and Mary Thompson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 143 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, April 18, ELIZABETH, widow of the late John Thompson, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family, those of her son, Joseph Thompson, and of her son-in-law, A. H. Gale, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of A. H. Gale, No. 221 East 12th-st., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 20, MARTHA, wife of Matthew W. Wilson, aged 38 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY
Offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AT PAR.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are building a railroad from Omaha, on the Missouri River, *West*, to connect with the Central Pacific of California, building from Sacramento, *East*, and these roads, when completed, will be THE ONLY GRAND RAILROAD BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS.

The Union Pacific Company have already

COMPLETED 550 MILES,

and trains are now running over the highest point of the Rocky Mountains that will be traversed by the line. The Company will have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between

800 AND 900 MILES

will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the 1,721 miles between Omaha and Sacramento will be finished in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great National work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land along the line to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over eight and one-half millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Contracts for the construction of 914 miles west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, have been made with responsible parties at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary car-shops, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $7,500 per mile.

It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates, and

THE EARNINGS FROM LOCAL OR WAY BUSINESS ARE NOW THREE TIMES THE INTEREST ON THEIR BONDS.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, A GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and, to a large extent, with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity.

At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.,
AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company have but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand—but it is expected that the first installment of the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road to be completed this year, will be ready in May.

Any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession, will be supplied from the New Bonds in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
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JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, 59 WALL-ST.,
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

APRIL 10, 1868.

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MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1868, at 8 P. M.

Also, the annual election of officers for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, May 19, following, at the same place, the polls opening at 8 A. M. and closing at 9 P. M. JAMES B. MACKENZIE,

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1868. Recording Secretary.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE of the Broad-st. Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. J., corner of Broad and Pearl sts., will take place on THURSDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. J. DOWLING, D. D., and other eminent clergymen. The public are cordially invited to be present. Public services will also be held at the Court-house in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS, BLACK, brown; instantaneous; the best in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. HILL'S Arctic or All-Healing Ointment. Depot, 95 Duane-st. Sold by all druggists.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FEW PEOPLE UNACQUAINTED WITH physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes reduced too much. The PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protoxide of iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, April 21, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his respirometer his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

CLOSING OF S. P. AVERY'S
ART GALLERY.

The beautiful and well-known collection of drawings in water colors, &c., by over ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS of distinction, French, Belgian, and German, with the other admired works of taste from the great Paris Exposition; OBJECTS OF ART, in silver, bronze, glass, china, wood, iron, terra cotta, &c., will all be SOLD AT AUCTION on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 21 and 22, by ROBERT SOMMERVILLE, at his Gallery, 82 5th-av. OPEN THIS DAY AND EVENING.

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By ROBERT HUNTER, M. D. Author of "Catarrh and Throat Affections," &c. Now ready. Price 75 cents. Will be sent by post. JAMES MILLER, Publisher, No. 522 Broadway.

The following extract from this book will show its great value to those anxious about the state of their lungs:

DR. HUNTER ON CONSUMPTIVE BRONCHITIS.

This term is used to distinguish a form of disease which so closely resembles consumption as only to be distinguished from it by a careful examination of the chest by the *stethoscope*. The *cough* is more continuous than in ordinary bronchitis, and is particularly troublesome in the *mornings*. The *matter expectorated* varies, being in some cases *sticky* and small in quantity, but more commonly copious and of a *light straw* color or *yellowish green*. It partially sinks in water, being, as it were, *suspended*, neither entirely floating, like ordinary *mucus*, nor sinking to the bottom, like *pus*. Streaks of *blood* sometimes make their appearance in the sputa; and now and then cases occur in which it has a disagreeable smell as of *wet mortar*; while in others there is a fetor in the expectorated matter little less offensive than that caused by mortification.

There is not, as a rule, much *pain* in these cases, but sometimes the cough is violent, and then we find a feeling of soreness under the *breast-bone* or in the *sides*, particularly the *left*.

The *breathing* is more frequent than in health, and each breath of *shorter* duration.

The *pulse* varies between 85 and 95 beats in the minute, which is from 10 to 20 above the healthy standard.

The *appetite* is, as a rule, capricious; the *sleep* disturbed by dreams and broken by restlessness; and there is loss of both *flesh* and *strength*.

The feebleness of the circulation, evinced by a sense of general *chilliness* of the surface and *coldness* of the hands and feet, exposes those having this form of bronchitis to *take fresh cold* easily. Whenever they do so, the expectoration becomes *clear*, like gum-water, and *frothy*, with greatly increased *shortness of breath*. As this subsides the expectoration falls back into the thick matter already described, but continues for a long time much more profuse than before the attack.

When death takes place, it is from one of those acute attacks superinduced by a severe cold.

If we examine the chest of one afflicted with this disease we find an absence of that *dullness on percussion* which indicates the presence of *tubercles*. After death a *post-mortem* examination of the lungs reveals nothing beyond *softening* of the mucous membrane of the *larger* tubes, with a congested and inflamed condition of the smaller tubes and air-cells; the former caused by the *chronic* disease, and the latter by the *acute* attack. No *cavities* are found in the lungs, nor any *tubercles*. Sometimes there is ulceration, but when it exists, which is rare, it is confined to the mucous membrane exclusively, and does not involve the general structure of the lungs. The whole machinery of respiration remains intact, and death is due solely to the *obstruction of the tubes and cells*.

Laennec, an eminent French authority, speaking of this form of bronchitis, remarks:

"The disease ends in death after presenting symptoms so like those of consumption, that we have as yet no possible means of distinguishing them, except by a *post-mortem* examination. In fact, the most perfect resemblance exists between the two diseases in respect of the *sputa*, the *emaciation*, and all the other symptoms." (p. 77.)

Fortunately for the afflicted, if taken in time and properly treated, this disease is entirely curable. Nearly one-half the deaths which occur from lung disease are caused by this form of bronchitis, which is mistaken and treated as consumption. It is purely a local affection of the air-tubes, and as such only curable by applications to the diseased parts. I shall speak of its treatment in the next chapter."

For the book apply to JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway, or to the author Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, Physician for Diseases of the Chest, No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., New York.

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7-30 Notes, April 20, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 69 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 49 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at par, a limited amount of the

BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear six per cent. interest, payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable in gold in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The Company is chartered by the State of Maine with a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of $800,000, secured by a mortgage on its entire property and franchise to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, trustees. The proceeds of these bonds will be applied in part payment of the cost of the works. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company, of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city about sixteen miles.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more 5-20 Coupons, due May 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

STOLEN $3,700 WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COUPON BONDS—On the night of the 17th instant; numbers and denominations as follows:

No. 17	$600 00	No. 208	$500 00
No. 48	600 00	No. 842	500 00
No. [illegible]	500 00		
No. 168	500 00	Total	$3,700 00
No. 189	500 00		

The public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

A reasonable reward will be paid for their return to the owner.

WM. HUNTER, No. 66 Liberty-st.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees, and also for the election of three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 M. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stock and Bondholders of above Company are requested to call at the office of Mr. WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway. (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO., S. GANDY,
J. H. SWIFT, W. T. BLODGETT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS, A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY,

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,179, 3,515, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,263, 6,727, 7,2[illegible]5, 8,039, 8,591, 8,903, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,195, 23,135, 23,123, 25,959, 26,323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,123, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,829, 38,339, 38,747, 39,507, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,881, 41,899, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 267, 357, 263, 432, 4 8, 568, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may properly be done at the annual meeting of the stockholders, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at the Company's office in the City of Milwaukee.

The transfer books will be closed on the 9th day of May, and reopened on the 10th day of June next.

C. P. GILPIN, Assistant Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable May 1, at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Fractions to be payable in cash at six per cent. The transfer books will be closed for ten days from this date.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1.

By order, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MACON, Georgia, April 9, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders registered in New-York agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York City, on and after 25th inst., until which date the transfer books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG Railroad Company have this day declared a stock dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on the 2d proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to the stockholders of record on the 20th inst.

The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and open on the 2d proximo.

GEO. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 16th April, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Six per cent. interest allowed
On deposits from $1 to $5,000.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW
RECEIVE INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FRUIT FARM WANTED, (GOOD MARKETable fruit only,) near railway station; rocky land objected to; state price and particulars. Mr. MORTON, No. 157 Hudson-st.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. Having had many years of experience in teaching languages, is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 120 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$21,000 FOR A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in complete order, including elegant carpets, oil-cloths, shades, cornices and gas fixtures; terms easy; possession. Apply to owner on premises, No. 167 (old No.) Lexington-av., between 1 and 4 o'clock.

A NICE SMALL FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone high-stoop house for sale or rent, No. 132 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements and in good order; possession immediately; may be seen without permit from 11 to 3.

JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—FOR SALE, A VERY fine full size brown-stone house in West 36th-st., near 5th-av., in complete order; to be sold with or without the furniture; size 24.4x62; immediate possession can be had. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT brown-stone house, No. 528 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., 28.4x84; lot 125 feet; with stable on 44th-st.: both house and stable are equal if not superior to any heretofore built in this City. For permits inquire of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 522 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 446 Lexington-av.; finished in the best manner with walnut trimming and doors and marble hall; plumbing work done with tin-lined lead pipe; possession immediately. CORNELIUS O'REILLY, builder.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 28 Irving-place; put in complete repair last year; size, 20 by about 50x80; will be sold with or without furniture; possession at any time. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 193 ELIZABETH-st., lot 25x94 feet, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FINELY furnished house, No. 308 West 28th-st. Inquire at No. 380 West 32d-st., or No. 75 Reade-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

"EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, LOTS WENT OFF LIKE HOT CAKES," at JOHNSON & MILLER'S sale, April 7. So said the New York *Tribune*, and so it was. 250 LOTS were sold in one day, and every purchaser immediately complied with the terms of sale. 400 BETTER LOTS, in a FINER LOCALITY, in the SAME WARD, SPLENDIDLY LOCATED on BUSHWICK-AV. BOULEVARD, (the Grand Drive of the Eastern District,) LINDEN, GROVE, WIERFIELD, MARGARETTA, IVY, CHESTNUT, and JACOB STS., will positively be sold without limit or reservation by the same auctioneers at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, April 22, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. On an average a minute for this great sale was given to actual callers at our office yesterday. This will be the greatest opportunity ever offered to capitalists and men of moderate means to purchase lots that will bear the closest inspection.

JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THOUSANDS OF NEW-YORK PEOPLE do not know where the 18th Ward of Brooklyn is. They have never visited this beautiful locality, never passed over the Bushwick-av. Boulevard, the grand drive of the Eastern District. The 400 choice lots to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER on WEDNESDAY, April 22, are all located on or near the Boulevard. They are accessible by several railroads. In a fine, high, healthy neighborhood, only a short distance from a splendid public school. They can be reached in about thirty minutes, half the time required to go to Harlem. They are valued at from only $300 to $400 each, one-tenth the price of inferior up-town rock lots; while, intrinsically, they are equally valuable. They must speedily double in value. One thousand houses will probably be erected in the 18th Ward during the coming year. One map a minute was distributed yesterday for this great sale. A few more maps may be had at the office of

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 10 rooms, all the modern improvements, lot 25x133; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE-STORY MARble house in South Brooklyn, lot 21 by 133; surroundings first class; terms exceedingly liberal. Apply to VAN TUYL & CO., No. 268 Cherry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with private table or without board, in the neighborhood of the Clarendon Hotel; none but first-class families need apply; to such the rent will be moderate. Apply at SYPHER & CO.'S, successors to D. Marley, No. 557 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Board may be secured for families and single gentlemen, with handsomely furnished rooms, which will be vacated 1st of May, by applying immediately. No. 73 West 23d-st.

BOARD, WITH ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families or single gentlemen, can be found in Newark, N. J., at No. 344 Broad-st.; location central, about five minutes' walk from railroad depots; references exchanged.

19TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—IN a strictly private family, parlor and bedroom on second story front, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Good references given and required. Address Box No. 539 Post-office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN BUSINESS down town, wishes to obtain a permanent home up town in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Address A. P. H. T., Box No. 4,912 Post-office.

22D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., two nicely-furnished front rooms on second floor, with board. References given and required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board for a gentleman and wife, or a family, at No. 238 West 25th-st.; children not objectionable; no moving; best of references given and required.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen from first of May for the year or till first of October; also two parlors furnished or unfurnished. Apply after 3 o'clock P. M.

NO. 113 2D-AV.—TO LET WITH FULL board, very pleasant well-furnished rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table first-class; references exchanged.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., near Macdougal. Also, country board near New-York.

NO 40 WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Furnished rooms, en suite, and single, with board.

NO. 29 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH board, at No. 419 4th-av.; house first class; no moving in May.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A ROOM with board, for two gentlemen, at $12 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has nicely furnished back parlor to let, without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

NO. 306 WEST 12TH-ST., CORNER OF Abingdon-square—Handsomely furnished rooms without board in a private family, for gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A young man and wife in a pleasant location near the City; on water and in private family preferred. Address S. M. D., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, stating terms and full particulars.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address

A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Classes by J. P. MORGAN, for Organ and Harmony, No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

CHARLTON ACADEMY—CHARLTON, SARATOGA County, N. Y.—A well-ordered and pleasant home for a few lads may be found in the family of the Principal. Superior instruction in French and music; thorough preparation for College; terms $300 to $350 per annum; year commences April 20. References—James C. Holden, No. 104 John-st.; Geo. W. Parsons, (Barney, Butler & Parsons,) No. 111 Broadway.

L. S. PACKARD, A. M., Principal.

"OLD BERKSHIRE."—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman in one of the most beautiful villages of Berkshire, Mass., having a select school of twelve boys from this City, will receive three more, if application is made immediately. All needful information by calling on EDWARD F. BROWN, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., second floor.

DR. RICHARDS' SCHOOL ON THE Prussian plan, at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; only 12 boys received; boating, bathing and fishing on the premises; practical gardening and gymnastics. For circular apply to R. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway, or address the Principal.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERAture, by Prof. J. L. PARRAIN, No. 27 Bond-st., at home Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

STOP! AT NO. 661 BROADWAY, OPPOsite Bond-st., and examine self-lighting gas burn er

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
First station on the
ERIE RAILWAY.

Guides may be had free on application to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., agents for the Mount Rutherford Company, or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS.—It is situated on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, is heated with hot air, and contains gas and water conveniences throughout. On the premises are a farmhouse, all the necessary outbuildings, in good order, a greenhouse, grapery and trout pond. In front of the mansion is a fine lawn and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place. Communication with the City easy and quite frequent by steamboat and rail. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, within driving distance of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise twelve acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN STAMFORD, CONN., ABOUT 5 to 7 minutes' walk from the depot, on one of the best streets of the town, house and lot; the lot is 50 feet by 350, good garden and fruit; house 25 feet by 50 feet, containing good rooms, good cellar, garret, &c.; gas through the house; the sidewalks are flagged, and gas lamps from depot to house; near five churches and good schools; price $8,000; $5,000 can remain. Apply to JOHN G. PHYFE, No. 75 Dey-st., New-York, or Mr. ST. JOHN, adjoining the premises, Broad-st., nearly opposite Summer-st., Stamford.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, at the junction of the Little Clove and Richmond Turnpike roads, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, a beautiful place of 12½ acres; thoroughly underdrained, with an abundance of evergreen and fruit trees, vegetable garden, grapery, &c. The house (known as Clove Cottage) is built of brick, contains 13 rooms, is on high ground, and commands a beautiful valley view; gardener's cottage, stable, &c.; will be sold very low. Apply to WM. HERTZEL, No. 312 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grapehouse, greenhouse, and icehouse filled, with all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT suburban residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion house and all necessary outbuildings, situated in Westchester County, about 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park; has a fine water view; the house is 50 feet square; has modern improvements and is in good order; the place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse-cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR SING SING—A FURnished country residence, commanding a beautiful view of the river; a fine roomy house, cool and healthy, furnished throughout; crockery, glass, &c., and all in perfect order; has a bath-room and laundry; large garden, fruit trees, gardener's cottage, stables, two cows, garden implements, &c.; 36 acres of land, half wood.

EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HUNTER'S Island, containing 200 acres of land in fine order, with the splendid stone mansion, 100 feet front, handsomely furnished; also, the necessary outbuildings, including grapery, hot houses, &c., requisite for a gentleman's residence, and having a view of the Sound and country for 20 miles around; connected by a causeway of 400 feet from the Pelham Road, situate 16 miles from the City Hall. For terms, apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON Lather's Hill, an elegant house with 16 rooms, 4 acres of ground, gardener's house and stable; house has hot and cold water throughout, laundry, stationary tubs, bathroom, dumb-waiter, butler's pantry; is 10 minutes from depot; furniture can be had with the house, if desired. Apply to JNO. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., OR WILL be let if not sold, a very desirable large house and nine acres of land; house filled in with brick; location elevated, overlooking a beautiful country and the Sound; one mile from N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. Inquire of W. K. MEAD, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 13, or J. R. SACKETT, No. 41 Warren-st.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—HOUSE and five acres of land, on line of Staten Island Railroad, near Annadale Railroad Station; fine fruit on the place. If not sold on or before the 27th of April, the property will be sold at auction, by A. JOURNEAY, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on the 27th day of April.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 35 acres, one-quarter mile from Monsey depot, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; large house, outbuildings, good water, fruit trees, &c.; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire of J. D. SECOR, No. 3 Erie Buildings, Reade-st., New-York.

TO SELL OR LET—A LARGE AND COMmodious furnished house and three acres of land, with grapery, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c., situate on York-av., in the City of Paterson. Also carriage and horses and a cow for sale.

PATERSON, April 16, 1868. M. S. CARRICK.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN MILFORD, CONN., ON THE New-Haven Railroad, in the centre of the town, a very fine house, large and nearly new, with six acres of ground highly cultivated and ornamented; price $21,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

SPLENDID FARM AND COUNTRY-SEAT on Long Island, with trout pond and trouting privileges thereon unequaled; a rare chance for a gentleman for a select sporting club. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ON STATEN ISLAND—COTTAGE; ELEVEN rooms; carriage-house, stable, garden, fruit, shade trees, &c.; three acres; very little cash required; must be sold; price $4,7[illegible]0.

CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

AT GARRISONS—OPPOSITE WEST POINT—For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire of CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrisons.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Handsome country residence, with good stable and garden, one hour from City Hall. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a small private family for one or two years; the house must be situated above 23d-st., and on or near 5th or Madison avs., be well and completely furnished, and contain six good bedrooms, besides servants' rooms. Address, giving full particulars of house, location and terms, A. BARRET, Box No. 6,183 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—ON moderate terms, by an American family, in some genteel and accessible part of Brooklyn, a floor of about four rooms, with conveniences. Preferred where a thorough and comprehensive instruction in French and music would be accepted in part payment of rent. Address W. H., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—BY A PRIVATE FAMily of adults, a country residence, furnished or unfurnished; season or year; short distance in Westchester County preferred. Address, with particulars, D. T., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

LOFT WANTED—25x200 FEET; TOP FLOOR. Address C. H. TYLER, Nos. 23 and 25 East Broadway.

GENTLEMEN GOING ABROAD OR IN the country, in want of somebody to take care of their residence, can find a responsible person. Call or address SEXTON, No. 202 Lexington-av.

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THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

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OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

HAINES BROTHERS'
JUSTLY CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES
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"Try them and you will hear no other."
Terms very moderate and easy.
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New pianos to rent on installments.

TAYLOR & DUPUY'S PIANO-FORTE manufactory and wareroom, No. 2[illegible]8 Sullivan-st. Those wishing a first-class instrument will do well to examine our new scale 7 and 7⅓ octave pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., make the finest as well as the cheapest instrument in this City. "Agraffe" treble, warranted six years; second-hand pianos cheap.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A FINE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

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In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

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shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.

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COTTAGES ON LONG ISLAND.

TO LET—To a small family, a furnished cottage at Roslyn, Long Island, about twenty miles from town, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and not far from the railway station; a stable and an ice-house are on the premises. Also, a smaller cottage, not furnished, to be let to a small family. References required.

Apply in the counting-room of *The Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET.

No. 21 Clinton-place, 4-story h. s., near Broadway.
No. 14 St. Mark's-place, 3-story, &c., h. s.
No. 19 St. Mark's-place, 3-story, &c., h. s.
No. 149 East 27th-st., 3-story, &c., h. s.
No. 52 Crosby-st., 2-story and attic h. s.
No. 10 Fourth-st., near Broadway, 2-story, &c.
2d floor, No. 49 John-st.
2d and 3d floors, No. 859 Broadway.
Floors Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.
Offices Nos. 5 and 7 William-st.

Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

$500.—COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, furnished—Hazlewood Cottage, situate on the borders of the romantic Lake of Luzerne, N. Y.; contains parlor, saloon, dining-room, six bedrooms, ante-kitchen, &c.; two acres of ground. Also, ice, wood, garden, planted, and stabling if required. Also, three suites of furnished rooms, comprising parlor and two or three bedrooms each; piazza. Price for the season to strictly first-class $200 each suite. Refer by permission to JAS. L. DUNHAM, Esq., corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. SYLVANUS REED, corner 38th-st. and 4th-av., or by letter to B. C. BUTLER, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT—FOURteen miles from City Hall by Hudson River Railroad; stylish Gothic house, large, handsomely furnished; full supply of pure spring water, with natural flow, throughout the house; stationary washstands and tubs, bath, gas, &c.; good and extensive outbuildings; six acres of land, with beautiful lawn, croquet-ground, fountain, &c.; fruits and vegetables; excellent neighborhood, near churches and schools; will be rented for the Summer or a longer period. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

SUBURBAN VILLA TO LET, PARTIALLY furnished, lately the residence of DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., deceased, situate on the heights beyond Manhattanville, 1½ miles north of Central Park; entrance on the Bloomingdale road; six acres, secluded, handsome lawn, shade, shrubbery and greenhouses; good vegetable gardens; superb views of North and East Rivers, and landscape of part of Westchester Co.; fine house with modern improvements, commodious brick stable. This place combines the advantages of a healthy City and country home; will be let for two or more years. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, THE RESIDENCE of the late H. W. T. Mali; the grounds are extensive and handsomely laid out; the house is large and commodious and is fully furnished, and is situated directly on the Heights, commanding beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; large stable, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park, one mile from railroad depot and half a mile from steamboat landing. Apply to H. H. CAMMAN, 31 Pine st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—This village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go far into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, a furnished house, containing about twenty rooms and all the modern improvements, and commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; lawn of about 15 acres; carriage-house and stabling for six horses. Will be let to a responsible private family for two years or longer; rent $2,000 per annum. Photographs and particulars of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, an attractive, spacious residence, replete with all modern improvements, in the most desirable part of the city, completely furnished, together with garden, stables and carriage-house, at low rent to an acceptable party. For particulars inquire of F. A. PETERSEN, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—"EVERTON," A FURNISHED AND roomy villa on Throg's Neck, Westchester County, near two daily steamboat landings and about three miles from Harlem Railroad station; it is a pleasant and healthy place; bounded on the Sound with fine water views; there is a good carriage-house and garden. For rent, &c., apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A large double house, with ten sleeping apartments, suitable for a ladies' seminary. The village possesses peculiar advantages, being retired, and yet easily accessible. The location is particularly desirable on account of its freedom from fevers of every description. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO RENT—A COMfortable house of nine rooms, between Morristown and Morris Plains, with fruit, garden, stables, splendid views, and of unsurpassed healthfulness. Terms, $500 for six months, or $700 for year. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, 194 Broadway.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, FOR THE Summer, or longer, a residence directly on the Sound, at New-Rochelle; eleven rooms, stable, boat, bath house, fruit and shade trees, prospect fine, one hour from the City by rail or steamer. Apply to SAMUEL R. SMITH, No. 30 East 5th-st.

TO RENT—THIRTY-TWO FURNISHED HOUSES and TWENTY-EIGHT UNFURNISHED HOUSES, at all prices, suitable for genteel families, and at reduced rates, if applied for immediately; some for boarding-houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT Fordham, containing thirteen acres of land, large house, with modern improvements; stables, carriage-house, &c.; garden with all varieties of fruits; within convenient distance of railroad. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURnished; located seven miles north of Central Park; house located in the centre of 12 acres; fine garden, greenhouse, grapery, icehouse, carriage-house; every way suitable for a gentleman to occupy. Apply to NORMAN PECK, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—At Orange, 1½ miles from depot; house partly new, containing 12 rooms; good barn, garden and fruit-trees; location very healthy; fine mountain air. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

UPPER PARTS OF SEVERAL GENTEEL houses, three rooms, $400; four rooms, $432, $450, $500; six rooms, $660; seven rooms, $540; eight rooms, $900. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; large garden, &c. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 318 West 22d-st., with all modern improvements; frescoed throughout; also mirrors and cornices. Apply to VAN ZANDT BROTHERS, basement No. 56 Wall-st.; office hours from 10 to 1.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 12 EAST BALtic-st., Brooklyn, brown-stone front, in good order; furniture and carpets nearly new. Possession May 1. Rent $1,500. J. E. TOUSEY, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY place, with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

TO RENT—COUNTRY SEATS IN LONG Island for the Summer season or the year; accessible in thirty-five minutes from Wall-street; situation most agreeable, and houses well furnished and very commodious. Apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A HANDsome fully furnished house; good outbuildings, three acres of land, tastefully embellished, fruit, vegetable garden, &c., fine views, and in every way desirable. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—AT SALISBURY, CONN., FOR THE Summer or year, a large, convenient house, mostly furnished; good water; convenient outhouses; one or more acres of land; two cows, fowls, &c. Apply to G. C. L., Box No. 75 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET AT NYACK—THE CLARENDON Hotel, eligibly situated and a delightful Summer resort. Inquire of WM. F. GOODWIN, No. 170 Broadway, third floor, Room No. 4, or HORATIO G. PRALL, Nyack.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT GARrisons, opposite West Point, a small cottage, thoroughly furnished, with stable and icehouse; rent from May 1 to Nov. 1, $1,000. For particulars apply to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 35 Broad-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for six months or one year, a desirable country house and one acre of ground, beautifully located in the village of White Plains, on Harlem Railroad. Apply on premises, to Mrs. RUTH H. PRIME.

TO LET—AT RYE, A LARGE AND COMFORTable house, with seven acres of land; ground high and healthy, with good view of Long Island Sound; rent $1,000 a year. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.; office on second floor.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 8 West 37th-st.; possession 1st of May. Inquire on the premises, or of the subscriber, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 20. P. G. CLARK.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED three-story high-stoop house, in a very desirable neighborhood; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to GEO. A. DAVIS & CO., Nos. 26 and 28 Park-place.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—THE DESIRAble dwelling, with modern improvements, No. 98 Pacific-st.; contains 12 rooms, with attic and sub-cellar. J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 325 EAST 41ST-ST., near 2d-av.; stone front; all improvements; three stories, high basement; in good order. Apply this day to owner on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock. Rent $1,400.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A very fine four-story brown-stone, high-stoop house in 40th-st., near 5th-av., 27x70. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR boarders; 19 rooms, gas, water, &c.; also, several parts of genteel houses, upper and lower parts. Apply to C. J. FELSON, No. 82 St. Mark's-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, IN A desirable location, near depot; the house has gas, baths, furnace, &c., with a large carriage-house. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SPLENDID COTTAGE, WITH GARden, stable, &c., furnished, at East Chester, near depot. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, ON 5TH-AV. AND 132d-st., a comfortable house, with water and gas and a large garden; steamboat and cars within a few minutes' walk. For terms apply at No. 285 5th-av.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, PARTIALLY furnished, for the Summer months or for a year, at Fairfield, Conn., near the depot. For particulars, apply to JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY brown-stone English-basement house. Inquire at office No. 118 King-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, FRONT BASEment and two front rooms up stairs, in neat cottage house, No. 369 South 4th-st., suitable for housekeeping for man and wife; rent $15. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED country seats and cottages to let, on Staten Island, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Mount Vernon, Staatsburg, New-York; Irvington, Perth Amboy and Plainfield, New-Jersey; Flushing, Long Island, and various other places, desirably located; also, furnished and unfurnished houses in the City and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE PLEASANTLY situated at Oscawana Lake, near Peekskill; 11 rooms; rent, $100 per month.

W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE TWO-story and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor and one attic room if required, with privilege of washing in basement.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOUR-story English basement house, No. 35 West 35th-st., except first floor, occupied by a physician. To be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock, only.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF ENGLISH-basement house No. 311 East 23d-st.; rent $420; to be seen any time after 10 A. M.

TO LET.—A PART OF A HOUSE (8 ROOMS) IN 83d-st., near the Park. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION
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Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 New-st.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 Broad-st.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
NOS. 4 AND 19 WALL-ST., and
Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
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TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT NEW FIRE-PROOF MARBLE BUILDING NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., OFFICES ON THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, BROKERS OR LAWYERS, AT LOW RENTS. APPLY TO THE JANITOR, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

TO RENT—IN PLIMPTON'S NEW BUILDING, intersection of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., rooms suitable for savings bank, insurance company, real estate, dentists' and other offices; splendid location for drug store, clothing, &c. Also, large halls for masonic societies and other purposes. Apply upon the premises from 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FOR 1 OR 3 YEARS, A LARGE AND recently-refitted room on the first floor, 22x60 feet and ceiling 15 feet high, on the southeast corner of 17th-st. and Union-square, suitable for an insurance office, or any first-class business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 194 FULTON-ST.—TO LET—FIRST loft, 25x80, half of second loft, 25x40, basement and sub-basement, 25x80 each, together or separately, with or without steam power; first-rate business location, and newly painted, &c. Apply to the New-York Economical Printing Company, No. 92 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—BALLROOM, (WITH DRESSING-rooms,) No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. and opposite Madison-square, at present occupied by Mr. Allan Dodworth; the locality being central and fashionable, makes these rooms very desirable for a variety of uses. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 41 DEY-st., containing 3,000 square feet. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, stores Nos. 109 and 111, corner of Benson-st., separately or together, each 22x65. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

STEAM POWER AND MANUFACTORY for rent on favorable terms; three lofts, 25x125; well lighted and located. Apply on the premises, No. 165 Washington-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET—STORES NOS. 634 AND 636 Broadway; also upper part of buildings Nos. 634 and 636, together or singly; single rooms suitable for offices. Inquire at carriage warerooms No. 638 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET IN VESTRY ST.—WITH 4 stalls, adapted for 8. Rent moderate. Possession May 1. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

DRY GOODS

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

REOPENING,

MONDAY, April 20, 1868.

NEW STORE,

ON THE OLD STAND,
Packed with everything new and desirable in
MILLINERY SILK AND STRAW GOODS.
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW SPRING RIBBONS,
REOPENING TO-DAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

COLORED LACES, every width.
DOTTED, FROSTED, BEADED and CRYSTALLINE LACES and CRAPES, every color.
Also, full lines of real LACES and VAILS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

ALL THE NEW SHADES IN SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, ENDLESS VARIETY.
Also, SILK FRINGES, every width, color and shade.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, SKIRTS.
CHEAPEST PARASOLS AND SATCHELS IN THIS CITY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Ladies' kid gloves at 50c. and 75c. per pair.
Try the dollar KIDS, we warrant them. Our best quality is completely assorted.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES AND LINEN HDKFS.,
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

STRAW GOODS, EVERY SHAPE,
FOR MISSES, LADIES AND BOYS.
OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS RIGHT.
The largest and most unique stock to select from in this City—cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

IMPORTED FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
BEAUTIFUL STOCK.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW JOBBING ROOM OPENED
ON
WEDNESDAY, April 22.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 703 BROADWAY,
Have received in store
NEW LACE POINTS,
NEW LACE SACQUES,
NEW LACE CAPES.

Embroidered Muslin Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Satins, and many other new goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Dechamps Kid Gloves, $1 50 per pair.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE Victoria, $20; Argyle, [illegible]; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. A. STORMS, THURBER & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
FAMILY DRY GOODS AND UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, DRAPERIES,
BROCATELLES, DAMASKS, REPS, PLUSHES AND MOREENS.
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, PIANO AND
TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
At the Grand-st. store only,
NEW CARPETINGS,
IN WILTON, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, TWO-PLY,
INGRAIN, AND STAIR-CARPETING,
AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CORSETS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
PARASOLS,
ALL THE NEW STYLES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
PARIS SILKS! PARIS SILKS!
PARIS SILKS!
RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AND
A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF
FANCY SPRING DRESS SILKS!
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SACQUES AND
MANTILLAS,
IMPORTED DIRECT, AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
GENUINE PARIS KID GLOVES,
AT $1 PER PAIR.

SPRING OPENING.
O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,

Having completed their alterations, will open their new and extensive rooms on

TUESDAY, APRIL 21,

with a splendid stock of rich Paris garments in cloaks, dresses and suits, as well as an elegant assortment of their own manufacture.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, ROTONDES AND BURNOUS, NEW CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS AND NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, SUITABLE FOR SUITS, RICH BLACK PARIS TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS AND BUTTONS.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES IN VERY FINE QUALITIES. A large stock of

BONNETS, BEST BLACK SILKS.

Also their Ladies' and Children's Outfitting Department, which will be found complete with every article in the latest and best style.

They would also invite special attention to a choice collection of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND THREAD LACE POINTS,

in new and uncommon designs, at extremely low prices.

O'SULLIVAN & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

AT GAYNOR'S.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
in both stores.
500,000 PAIRS OF PARIS CORSETS
MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY.
Also, WALKING DRESSES and GABRIELS,
In SILK, POPLINS, and VELVETS,
OUR OWN LATE IMPORTATIONS.

In consequence of a change in business, we offer our elegant stock of the best Paris made coutille and woven Corsets and Walking Suits, &c.,

50 per cent. below cost.

Also, a miscellaneous lot of slightly-soiled Corsets at the following comparatively low prices:

CORSETS at $1, originally $2 50.
CORSETS at $1 50, originally $3 50.
CORSETS AT $2, originally $8.

As we have made Corsets a specialty, ladies may rely on getting all whalebones, and best designs.

No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $10.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 25c. PER YARD, WORTH [illegible]
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c. AND 75c., AT JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, [illegible] WORTH [illegible] PER YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS, ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3, &c., REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture in Parlor, Library and Chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU,
(formerly with Campbell & Hoyer,)
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

Have the largest assorted stock of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS, of any house in the City, and owing to the decline in [illegible] FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 10 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL, No. 293 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. We [illegible] suites or single pieces [illegible] RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, Looking-glasses, &c. Goods warranted [illegible] and other orders [illegible] Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. [illegible]

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, [illegible] Rivington-st., [illegible] folk and [illegible] stock of [illegible] room, parlor, bedroom and dining-room [illegible] of the [illegible] N. B.—All [illegible] at wholesale prices.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED [illegible] for comfort, cheapness and durability. Sold everywhere. [illegible]

TO BE SOLD TO PAY STORAGE—AT NO. 18 [illegible] a lot of household furniture marked Gleason [illegible]

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. [illegible], Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, April	29
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, May	13
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, May	20
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, May	27

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

ETNA (via Halifax)	MONDAY,	April 20
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY,	April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY,	May 2
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	MONDAY,	May 4
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY,	May 9

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.
IOWA, HEDDENVICK, SATURDAY, May 2.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, May 6.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, May 9.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship
SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN,
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK
ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO
BREMEN
about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin..........36 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight and passage, apply to
THIELE, SEILER & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings,
Hanover-square.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, May	2
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May	16
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May	30
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, June	13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 27
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS AND baggage on board RUSSIA will leave the Company's wharf, Jersey City, between 1 and 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst. None but passengers can be taken on board. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI sails	April 23
ALEPPO sails	April 30

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
will leave SATURDAY, April 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOMAS J. ELLIS, commander, will leave direct for Bremen on SATURDAY, April 25, taking passengers at the following rates: First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30; payable in gold.
For passage apply to LEXOW & VOIGT, Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., or CHAS. BUSHOR, No. 88 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship
NEVADA,
W. MEGILL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¼ per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. P. HENRY
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
GEN. GRANT,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 25,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, April 25
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, May 2,
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 21. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 28.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 24—RISING STAR, Capt. COUNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT

TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sailing on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock noon.
For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 25.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 2.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, April	25
CORTES	WHITMAN	SATURDAY, May	2
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	SATURDAY, May	9
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, May	16

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.

REGULAR LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
Is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.
One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 24.
MONEKA, Capt. VALPEY, FRIDAY, May 1,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES,	MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,	TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 17, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, April 20, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 20, 6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, April 21, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Ap. 23, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Ap. 22, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, April 25, 9 A. M.	Friday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, April 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, April 27, 9 A. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 685.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL W. BAILEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel W. Bailey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
FREDERICK G. ANDERSON, Assignee,
ap14-1aw3wTu* No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. STRAUSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph L. Strauss, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap21-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIZA FRITZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louiza Fritz, of Redhook, in Dutchess County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 4, 1868.
ap7-1aw3wTu ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB M. HARRIS, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHAUNCY S. MARTIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY R. WINTER, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JABEZ HARRIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH G. MOODY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph G. Moody, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 4th day April, 1868.
ap7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLOTTE KIRK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her, or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 11th day of May, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 20, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES LEVIN, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Levin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated City of New-York, 7th day of April, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wTu* No. 262 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Hon. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
ap7-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM K. BELCHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William K. Belcher, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee.
ap7-1aw3wTu* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE SCOTT, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Scott, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. CADY BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. Cady Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP C. FRITZ, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip C. Fritz, of Red Hook, Dutchess County, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 4, 1868.
ap7-1aw3wTu ROB'T F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MULLIKEN, WILLIAM SPEIDEN and WILLIAM E. BARTLETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Mulliken, William Speiden and William E. Bartlett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ap7-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM PERRY, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Perry, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who was, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated City of Poughkeepsie, 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.
ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee.
C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt,
ap7-1aw3wTu Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROLAND S. DOTY, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Roland S. Doty, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868. L. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.
ap7-1aw3wTu* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES BATES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Bates, of the town of Athens, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JACOB H. DUBOIS,
ap14-1aw3wTu KINGSTON, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 763.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES P. LACOMBE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James P. Lacombe, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 10th day of April, 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-1aw3wTu* No 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. REYNOLDS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Charles L. Beale, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James W. Reynolds, of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868.
ROBT. F WILKINSON, Assignee.
C. SWAN, Attorney. ap14-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOTT SIMONSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lott Simonson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of April, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK A. DREYER, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE CALDWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN A. LEE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Van Ranst & Lee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. SON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT McCORD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL L. GRIFFITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASHER C. HAVENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Asher C. Havens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1868.
ap21-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. STRAW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles L. Straw, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1868.
ap21-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAIAS WOLF WALLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaias Wolf Waller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1868.
ap21-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
APRIL 21, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, SAMSON J. ROTHSCHILD and NATHAN BACHMAN, lately copartners, carrying on business under the name and firm of Rothschild & Bachman conveyed and assigned all their and each of their estate and effects whatsoever to Joseph Griessman, of No. 39 White-st., in the City of New-York, and Thomas Crofts, of No. 78 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, merchants, as trustees, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Samson J. Rothschild and Nathan Bachman, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Dated this 2d day of April, A. D., 1868.
ap21-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELI B. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Eli B. Hayward, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey, and carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap21-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREEMAN ORNE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, John Sedgwick, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Freeman Orne, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap7-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of LOUISA HIRSCHBERG, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern, the undersigned hereby give notice that the second and third general meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt, in the above matter, will be held, by order of the Court, at the office of ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., of said day.
Dated April 20, 1868.
DANIEL MARX, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. SPRINGMEYER, WILLIAM H. SPRINGMEYER and JOHN H. SPRINGMEYER, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Frederick G. Springmeyer, William H. Springmeyer, John H. Springmeyer, and of the estate of each of them, who were, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district.
Dated City of New-York, 20th day of April, A. D. 1868.
THOMAS PEARSON, Assignee,
ap21-1aw3wTu* No. 1,338 3d-av., City of New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR SALE LESS THAN COST.

Four dozen old Port wine, vintage of 1858, London; Sixteen dozen "Malle" Superior French vinegar. Remains of a private importation.
E. I. WOOLSEY, Jr., No. 88 Wall-st.

GUINNESS' STOUT—BOTTLED BY MESSRS. EDWARD & JOHN BURKE, Dublin, for sale at reduced prices by the undersigned, their sole agent for the United States. To guard against counterfeits, each bottle has a different number on the label, which number is never repeated. The genuine labels also bear the signature of the brewers, Arthur Guinness, Son & Co., and their trade-mark. C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JANAUSCHEK.
Directress..........Fanny Janauschek
GERMAN DRAMA.
JANAUSCHEK'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
The public is respectfully informed that
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
on her return from a
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL TOUR
through the principal cities of the United States, will give, previous to her departure for Europe,
FOUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
AND A MATINEE,
in the course of which Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will appear in two new characters, viz.:
ELIZABETH AND PHADRA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22, at 8,
FIRST FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
MEDEA.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, at 8,
ELIZABETH, OR THE EARL OF ESSEX.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE, MARY STUART.
MONDAY, April 27—DEBORAH.
WEDNESDAY, April 29—PHADRA.

Admission ticket	$1
Reserved seats (extra)	50 cents.
Family circle	50 cents.

Tickets can now be had and seats secured at the Academy of Music, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 21.
BENEFIT TO THE
WIDOW OF THE LATE WM. F. BROUGH.
Tendered by
MRS. W. F. LANDER,
being her first appearance in Brooklyn, and the final performance of the LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY, after a highly successful season of eight months throughout the principal cities of the United States.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.
First time in Brooklyn of
ROSEDALE,
which will be produced with all its
BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS,
PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX, and
POWERFUL CAST,
including
MR. LESTER WALLACK
AND HIS
UNRIVALED COMPANY.
Seats may now be secured.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mrs. KEMBLE
will read the
FOUR FOLLOWING PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE:

ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 21,
KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 22,
TWELFTH NIGHT.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 25,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
In consequence of general request, the MORNING READINGS will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured at Steinway Hall from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868,
BENEFIT OF THE MASONIC SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FUND.
LIEUT.-GOV. STEWART L. WOODFORD
will deliver a new Lecture on
CRETE.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Admission, Fifty Cents. Reserved seats, One Dollar.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22,
GRAND CONCERT.
HURON GLEE CLUB,
Assisted by several Popular Artists.

ON ACCOUNT OF INDISPOSITION OF two performers, Barili's Matinees have been postponed, the first to TUESDAY, April 21, and the second to THURSDAY, April 23.

A FAIR.—THE LADIES OF ST. TIMOTHY'S Protestant Episcopal Church, 57th-st., hold a fair in the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, this week, day and evening, for the benefit of the building fund. Tickets only a dime. Donations thankfully received.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
8 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF DAPPLE gray horses, with long tails, young and sound, about sixteen hands high, belonging to a private gentleman. Can be seen at Stable No. 5, in the court of No. 13 East 27th-st., during the forenoon. Also, at the same place, a handsome Clarence, made by Adams & Cone, nearly new.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS—NOW ON hand, several carriages on consignment, which must be sold: several second-hand at great bargains; all styles harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A LANDAU, BUILT BY MR. LAWRENCE, in good order; not much used; owner leaving City. To be seen at BRIGGS BROS'. stable, West 23d-st., one door from 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
The curtain rises precisely at 7½; performance terminates at 11 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS!
THE THEATRE ENTIRELY FILLED EVERY EVENING.
TUESDAY, April 21, 1868, for the 94th time, will be presented the Grand Spectacular Burlesque, the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The dances, songs and brilliant novelties as follows:

THE PROLOGUE AND BELL BALLET	at.... 7:45
THE FIRST ACT	at.... 8:11
ENCHANTED LAKE AND FIREFLY BALLET	at.... 8:30
THE SECOND ACT	at.... 9:05
MARTHA AND LIONEL BALLET	at.... 9:30
FARRAGUT HORNPIPE AND TABLEAUX OF REAL WATER	at.... 9:40
THE THIRD ACT	at....10:00
HUNGARIAN POLKA	at....10:05
THE BALLET "JEALOUSY"	at....10:10
THE ENFANTE PREMIERE	at....10:22
THE BALLET A LA MILITIARE	at....10:27
POLKA CHORUS AND FINALE	at....10:35
THE GREAT TRANSFORMATION SCENE	at....10:48

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN AMERICA,
CLOSING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE MOST UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN OPERA.
Fifth week of
OFFENBACH'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Opera Bouffe in 3 acts,
produced with the utmost splendor.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
RICH AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES,
and the following powerful cast, embracing nearly all the great artists composing
BATEMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.

CHARACTERS.

Helene, Queen of Sparta	Mlle. Tostee
Paris, son of King Priam	M. Guffroy
Menelaus, King of Sparta	M. Leduc
Agamemnon, King of the Kings	M. Duchesne
Calchas, Grand Augur of Jupiter	M. Lagriffoul
Achilles, King of Phthiotis	M. Valter
Ajax I., King of Salamis	M. Benedick
Ajax II., King of the Locrians	M. Monier
Orestes, son of Agamemnon	Mlle. De Felcourt
Bacchis, attendant of Helene	Mlle. Juliani
Parthœnis	Mlle. Marguerite
Loena	Mlle. Mathilde
Philocomes, servant of Calchas	M. Hamilton
Euthycles, a blacksmith	M. Fleury
A slave	M. Perrigueur

Princes and Princesses, courtiers, mourners of Adonis, Helene's attendants, guards, people, slaves, &c.

LA BELLE HELENE will be performed
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
except Saturday.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25,
at 1 o'clock,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Seats ready one week in advance at the theatre, and Nos. 701 and 200 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The popular American actor, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE. MACBETH. Mr. Boniface as Macbeth. The great hit of the IRISHMAN'S HOME. THE DARK DAYS OF THE GREEN ISLE.

GRAND PANORAMA

OF THE WAR
FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock,
No. 954 BROADWAY, corner 23d-st.,
Graphically delineated by
Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH,
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS
at 2 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.

Now on exhibition, day and evening,
FERDINAND PAUWELS'
Great National Painting, entitled
THE NEW REPUBLIC;
OR, EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
With portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher and Galusha A. Grow. It covers nearly 300 square feet of canvas.
A. D'HUYVETTER, Proprietor.

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS OF ART

Collected by S. P. AVERY at the "Paris Exposition," and over 200 WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS by 112 celebrated artists of the FRENCH AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS, including the names of GUSTAVE DORE, HORACE VERNET, TROYON, CALMELET, HAMO, CABANEL, COOMANS, ACHENBACH, MARDEN, DAVID, MOZIN, FICHEL, TOURNEY, VIBERT, &c.
Also, TWO VERY FINE DRAWINGS BY F. O. C. DARLEY, N. A. And among the other various objects is a plaster model reduced by scale and colored after a portion of the ALHAMBRA.
A cast in bronze, taken from the face of NAPOLEON I, after death by his surgeon, Dr. Antommarchi.
And many articles of taste in the way of SILVER, GLASS, CHINA, BRONZE, &c.
All to be sold at auction on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 21 and 22, by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING UNTIL TIME OF SALE, at his gallery No. 82 5th-av.

FROM "EVENING POST."

FINE COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS.
"The collection of water-color paintings now on free exhibition at Avery's Gallery, richly deserves a visit. They number two hundred, and are by one hundred and twelve different artists. The collection will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS next. The comparative cheapness of water colors and their lightness and appropriateness for libraries, halls and sitting-rooms, recommend them to purchasers who cannot afford oil paintings."
No. 82 5th-av.
Open THIS DAY and EVENING.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work or supplies to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of April 25, 1868, for the construction of stone-block pavement, as follows, viz.: In 3d-av., between 86th and 110th sts.; Lexington-av., from 57th to 66th-st.; 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st.; 42d-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; 47th-st., from 7th to 11th-av.; 8th-st., from 1st-av. to Avenue A; 46th-st., from 2d to 3d-av.; 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.; 57th-st., from 1st to 2d-av.; 57th-st., from 1st-av. to East River. Also, for a "Stafford pavement" in 7th-av., from 14th to 59th sts., excepting where Belgian pavement is now laid, and also the space within rail-tracks. Also, for the laying and relaying of crosswalks in streets for which Nicholson pavements have been ordered. Also, for the construction of sewers, as follows: Specification 11—In 1st-av., from 125th-st. to and through 124th-st. to 3d-av., and in 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; specification 12—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branches in 60th and 61st sts.; specification 13—In Madison-av., between 59th and 70th sts.; specification 14—In 9th-av., between 55th and 57th sts., and in 57th and 58th sts., between 9th and 11th avs.; specification 15—In 5th-av., between 70th and 74th sts.; specification 16—In 55th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; specification 17—In Broadway, between Park-place and Warren-st. and between Worth and Leonard sts.; specification 18—In Forsyth-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Columbia, between Stanton and Houston sts., and Avenue B, between 6th and 7th sts.; specification 19—In 50th-st., between 1st-av. and East River; specification 20—In 66th-st., from Hudson River to 9th-av., to 65th-st., to Broadway, to 62d-st., to 8th-av., with branches in 8th, 9th and 10th avs. and in 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th sts.; specification 21—In 7th-av., between 110th and 137th sts., and also for the supply of 600 cast-iron sewer manhole frames and covers.
Plans for the above works may be seen and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the building and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 28, on the north side of 40th-st., near 8th-av.; also, for furnishing Grammar School No. 58, on 52d-st., near 8th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
W. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERRENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 12, on Madison-st., near Jackson-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
DENNIS J. TWIGG,
WM. H. THRALL,
JAMES COLLINS,
THOMAS SHEILS,
DENNIS DUNN,
Board of Trustees Seventh Ward.
Dated April 20, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED to get an established business of over forty years standing, consisting of stock, fixtures, good-will, &c., of the jewelry business of WM. W. WHITE & SON, No. 184 Bowery. Can be shown that the business will pay the price asked in four years. Ill health the sole cause of selling.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—GALLERY TO rent, with fixtures, in the prospering village of Glens Falls, New-York. Rent $200 per annum, including fixtures. Apply in person to ISAAC J. DAVIS, at the above place, or by letter to T. G. MABBETT, Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y.

A FIRM OF MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS wish to associate with them a silent partner who will invest $5,000; business well established; the capital required to increase manufacturing facilities. Address, with real name, K., Box No. 806 Post-office, New-York.

CHANCE FOR ENTERPRISING MEN.—The patent or rights for the sale of a new article indispensable in every family. Call or address GEORGE J. BIRCH, Patentee, No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No. 9, front.

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AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—7TH WEEK.

THE PREVAILING HIT.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN.
"The next moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turned into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and *vice versa*; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty."
Mlles. RITA SANGALLI, BETTY RIGL, Mons. BAPTISTAN, LA PETITE RAVEL, CARRIE A. MOORE, and E. T. GOODRICH.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Begins at 8; closes 10½. Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c admission.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1868,
will be presented Douglas Jerrold's celebrated Drama, in three acts, entitled the
RENT DAY.

Martin Heywood	Mr. J. W. Wallack
Old Crumbs	Mr. John Gilbert
Silver Jack	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Hyssop	Mr. Charles Fisher
Bullfrog	Mr. A. W. Young
Toby Heywood	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Robert Grantley	Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Beanstock	Mr. W. H. Pope
Stephen	Mr. E. Cashin
Farmer Thomas	Mr. T. Ward
Farmer Hodge	Mr. B. Durand
Sailor	Mr. T. Sherwood
Burley	Mr. G. White
Rachel Heywood	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Polly Briggs	Miss Annie Ward
Dame Beanstalk	Miss C. Carman

Farmers, Servants and Children.
To conclude with the capital Afterpiece, by T. J. Williams, entitled
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

Mr. Spriggins	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Victor Dubois	Mr. A. W. Young
Major Regulus Rattan	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Mrs. Spriggins	Mrs. John Sefton
Julia, wife of the Major	Miss Mary Barrett
Angelina	Miss Mary Scott
Anna Maria	Miss Annie Ward

Wednesday, April 22, "The Honeymoon."
Thursday, April 23, "Henry Dunbar."
In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a third
ROSEDALE MATINEE
Will be given on SATURDAY, April 25, for which seats may now be secured.
Doors open at 12½. Performance commences at 1.
In active rehearsal and will shortly be produced an ORIGINAL ROMANTIC DRAMA, replete with great interest, novel and picturesque effects.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK
OF
PARIS AND HELEN,
in which the
SISTERS SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE
appear as Paris, Helen, and Orestes, supported by a full
BURLESQUE AND OPERATIC CHORUS.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
EVERY ONE DELIGHTED.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION..........50 CENTS.
Brilliant and overwhelming success of the world-renowned artists
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
Mr. Barney Williams..........as..........Con. O'Carolan
Mrs. Barney Williams..........as..........Moleshu
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN 6 CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
AN IMMENSE BILL. THREE PIECES.

THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

A circus which has not before been exhibited in New-York.
THE GREAT
EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
under the direction of the managers and proprietors of the American Circus, which was exhibited in
PARIS DURING THE EXPOSITION,
IS NOW OPEN.
ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
ONE HUNDRED
MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTS.
A MAGNIFICENT AND NOVEL PROGRAMME.
SCENES IN THE ARENA.
CROCKETT'S DEN OF WILD LIONS,
Exhibited and performed by Mr. PIERCE, from Astley's Amphitheatre, London.
THE GREAT
STREET PAGEANT,
which was postponed yesterday on account of the storm, will take place
On TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
if the weather is favorable, or on the first fine day.
LOOK OUT FOR THE LIVE LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS.
PERFORMANCES
DAY AND EVENING,
Rain or Shine,
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
BRILLIANT FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS,
introducing
ROBERT STICKNEY,
THE CONRAD BROTHERS,
EL NINO EDDIE, WILLIAM DUTTON,
THE RUNNELLS FAMILY,
and the entire strength of
THE LARGEST AND BEST
CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD,
IN BRILLIANTLY VARIED SCENES.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
appears every night and at both matinees.

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THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
DAY AND EVENING. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

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"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
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D. F. DIMON'S READINGS AND RECITALS, (third,) from Shakespeare, Dickens and the poets. Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner 42d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, April 21. Tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS' course of four lectures on the ANIMAL KINGDOM, PAST AND PRESENT, (which were postponed on account of his accident,) will be given at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and FRIDAY, April 24, on MONDAY, the 27th, and TUESDAY, the 28th, at 8 o'clock. Single admission, 50 cents. Tickets for the course, $1 50; for reserved seats, $2 50. To be had at the bookstores, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; at Miller's, No. 647 Broadway; at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., and at the office of the Cooper Union.

MEDICAL.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Continued from First Page.)

ask of us not only a consistent but a positive claim for action on their part, in order to justify the claim we make. We cannot expect them to yield to our claim unless we present it in such a manner that it cannot be averted. Now, in what way can it be averted? Look at the language of the amendment of my colleague. He says if citizens of the United States were arrested, native-born or naturalized, it is to be considered an evidence of an unfriendly disposition. I do not want any share in such legislation as that. Here are six or eight millions of people——

Mr. SPALDING desired to ask a question of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He desired to know whether this great question had been adjusted between the American Government and the Government of the North German Confederacy, in a manner satisfactory to the American people.

Mr. BANKS said he would come to that in a moment.

Mr. ELIOT said he should like to know from his colleague whether, in reference to the amendment, he (Mr. BANKS), represented the judgment of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BANKS said he did, and he understood the opinion of the Committee to be unanimous on the subject.

Mr. ELIOT begged leave to say that he differed from his colleague in that respect.

Mr. BANKS said—We have had many deliberations on this question, and I understand that every proposition which has been presented by the Chairman of that Committee, has had the unanimous consent of the Committee; and I take upon myself to say, with pleasure, that I have refrained in every instance from preventing any consideration of the House on this subject which was not with the unanimous approval of the Committee. I have stated before that I have never sought to impress upon the Committee my own views, much less to control the Committee, and whatever I have reported, I have reported with the unanimous consent of the Committee. Let my colleague, Mr. ELIOT, look for a moment at his proposition—"such delay and refusal shall be regarded as an offence to the United States, incompatible to the continuance of friendly relations." Now, Sir, I undertake to say that there are twenty millions of the American people who are debarred from the right to travel with the impunity the citizens of other States possess, whenever there are questions pending between us and foreign Governments like that now pending between us and England, without the necessity of changing upon our citizens the actual commission of any crime. The claim of these Governments to jurisdiction is of such a character as to cover the whole ground. I do not know but that I may state it, in the judgment of the members of the House, too strongly. But whether there be five million, or one million, or one thousand, or only one man in this country so situated, it is too much to say that our attempt for the last twenty-nine years to bring the matter to negotiation has been without any results whatever.

Mr. ELIOT asked Mr. BANKS to yield the floor for a short time.

Mr. BANKS said he would yield the floor to his colleague for five minutes.

Mr. ELIOT—I will try and use that liberal allowance as well as I may. It is charged, in the first place, by the gentleman who has reported this bill, that the amendment which I have offered, and which I indicated some time ago, is one which substantially repeals the enacting clause of the bill. Now, I have a better opinion of the bill reported by the gentleman from the Committee of Foreign Affairs than he seems to have of it himself. In my judgment the amendment which I offered will make his bill a sensible and effective one, instead of a bill which, if it shall have effect at all, will probably involve us in a war before the proper time shall arrive. The gentleman from Massachusetts is not the only one here who feels a desire that all proper legislation should be had to protect the rights of citizens of the United States traveling abroad, but I differ from him in supposing that the best way to do that is to give the President of the United States the arbitrary power, in case information comes here of an arrest abroad, and in case that arrest shall not be suspended within a proper time himself to select such man or men within the United States as he may choose and to incarcerate them, whether that man be a Minister from abroad, whether he be a traveler within the confines of our country, official, unofficial. In my judgment the end which the guilty man seeks to gain will not be gained in the best way by permitting the President of the United States *ex mero motu* to order that arrest. The preamble of the bill recites an important principle in legislation which is of itself desirable to have embodied in law. The first section of the bill provides that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order or decision of any officer of the Government which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Government. I hold it to be important that a declaration of that kind shall be made and in the form of law. The second section is, that all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign States, shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this Government, the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situation and circumstances. That is a legislative declaration never heretofore made, of vital importance, embodying in the form of law that which I for one should be glad to see incorporated into the laws of the country. Then the bill goes on the third section to declare that whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen has been arrested and is detained by any foreign Government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his native allegiance to his sovereign, &c., the President shall have a right himself to order the arrest of any subject or citizen of such foreign Government within our jurisdiction. Now this "tit for tat" legislation is not what I deem wise, sensible or just. I hold it to be rather after the kind which might have been deemed advisable in the days of Moses, when the "eye for an eye" was the law, and I hold that if this Government should declare by law that such an act as is here described shall be deemed to be an offence against the United States incompatible with the continuance of friendly relations with the Government offending, that that is a pretty serious declaration on the part of Congress, which will receive such immediate action as will control and remove all cause of difficulty in the case named; that is to say, it will then and there arrest all action and require instant examination in order that such friendly relations might be restored. The gentleman does not mean to say that the United States Government says in the form of law that which I have proposed to include in amendment; it would be *brutum fulmen*. He has too high a regard for the character of his Government, its strength, its importance, the influence in which it has upon the powers of the earth, to state from his seat a proposition like that; nor will the gentleman state, I think, that any one who here in his place proposes such an amendment, thereby exposes himself to the intimation which was given by the gentleman that he for one does not desire as warmly, as earnestly, as truthfully, as conscientiously, as the gentleman from the Charlestown District can, that the rights of the citizens in this country shall in every country on the face of the globe be equally protected, whether these citizens be native born or naturalized. We both seek the same end—protection and safety to the citizens of the United States abroad. He thinks it will be best gained by giving the President the right at his own arbitrary will to select from among the strangers among us from the foreign country offending such one as he chooses and to order his imprisonment. I believe that the end will be more securely and properly gained by saying to such Government: "Until this is examined and that wrong redressed, friendly relations with you shall be suspended. We hold no longer friendly relations until that wrong be remedied." In my judgment the end will be better obtained in this way. And it is because of that, that I ask that the action of the House shall be had on the amendment which I have offered. It is to strengthen my colleague's bill, and not to weaken it.

Mr. BANKS—Of course I do not mean to impute any want of interest on the subject to my colleague, or to any member of the House. If it was a new question I would yield to the argument of my colleague, but we have been 80 years in these circumstances. We have made these representations, frequently, continuously, for that whole period of three-quarters of a century, and we have never had until the people undertook to act on the question this year a result, at all consonant with what we had a right to expect; and we shall never have it until we assert the necessity of acting on it. So long as we leave it to the option of foreign administrations to act on this question or not, so long will they disregard our claim. You cannot expect the Prime Minister of England, or of any other Government, to yield to our claim against the traditions of his Government, unless he can show that it is a necessity in order to maintain friendly relations.

Mr. DAWES said he was anxious to vote for the bill, and to vote for the most efficient measure to carry out the ends of his colleague, BANKS. He therefore desired to ask his colleague whether he understood that on the enactment of the bill into a law the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended, as to all persons who might be arrested by the President under the third section?

Mr. BANKS replied that it was immaterial whether it was suspended or not.

Mr. DAWES inquired what would be the avail of the enactment unless the writ of *habeas corpus* were suspended. If the President should see fit to arrest any individual, and was unable to show that it was for an offence committed by that individual within the jurisdiction of this country, how long, he asked, would that person be detained in custody?

Mr. BANKS—Just as long as the Congress of the United States maintains its law; just as long as American citizens are arrested and detained in other countries, and just as long as the President of the United States may choose to act.

Mr. DAWES—Does my colleague say that anybody could be arrested by the President of the United States, by virtue of this law, and held in any court having a right to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, except for an offence committed by that individual within the jurisdiction of the United States?

Mr. BANKS—I say, unhesitatingly, that the proposition of my colleague does not touch the question at all. The law does not allow the arrest of any citizen, except for some offence, and whenever so arrested, the *habeas corpus* applies to him.

Mr. DAWES—An offence committed by him?

Mr. BANKS—Yes, an offence committed by him.

Mr. DAWES—Then I want to know how a traveler in this country can be detained simply because his sovereign in another jurisdiction has committed an offence against the law?

Mr. BANKS—An individual who may be arrested under this statute will not be arrested because of any offence committed by him. It is the assertion of the sovereign power of the Government to enforce the rights of its citizens against another Government, and is in the nature of a compulsory exercise of its own powers to secure the rights of its its own citizens under other Governments.

Mr. DAWES—Then it does mean that the *habeas corpus* as touching that individual would be suspended.

Mr. BANKS—No, Sir. Not at all. I mean simply to say that if the President shall arrest any foreign citizen while in this country, under this law, and the court should issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the person arrested should be brought before a court, the court will hold that he cannot be detained under that law of Congress, and until the President releases him that he may be held as a hostage for the enjoyment of the rights of American citizens in other countries.

Mr. DAWES—I would inquire of my colleague if the Constitution of the United States does not guarantee to every individual that he shall not be arrested unless it be for some offence of his own, and upon a warrant indicating what that offence is?

Mr. BANKS—Certainly. That applies to our citizens. But if my colleague means to say that the Government of the United States is deprived of all power to enforce the rights of its own citizens, then I concede to him the argument. But it is against that that we protest.

Mr. DAWES—If my colleague intimates that every individual in our jurisdiction in time of peace has not the same rights in our Courts, whether they be citizens or whether they be foreigners, he is entirely mistaken. Does the gentleman mean to say that when a man is brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus* in time of peace in our Courts the Court stoops to inquire whether he is a citizen of the United States or not?

Mr. BANKS—Certainly not.

Mr. DAWES—Then if a citizen of the United States and a foreigner stand in our courts in time of peace on the same level, I would again inquire of my colleague, under the Constitution of the United States, can he arrest a citizen, or a foreigner standing on the same level with a citizen, unless he charges against him some offence committed by him individually against the laws of the United States?

Mr. BANKS—My colleague takes too narrow a view of the question. The writ of *habeas corpus* is a writ which brings the person before the court to know under what authority he is held. The person holding a man arrested under this law will show his authority in an act of Congress intended to protect the citizen of the United States abroad, and intended to enforce upon other foreign governments a regard for these rights.

Mr. DAWES—Would it not be a complete answer for this man to say that he has committed no offence against the law; would it not be enough for him to say—you do not even allege that I have infracted this law.

Mr. BANKS—It is not enough, sir; it does not come within the pale of the law at all.

Mr. PAINE—I would be glad if the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) would explain the difficulty in which I find myself. The gentleman informs us that under the constitutional provisions no man can be arrested except for some crime, which he has himself committed. I would be glad if the gentleman would point out the provision of the Constitution to which he refers?

Mr. BANKS—I do not wish to yield for that purpose. There is no provision of the Constitution which forbids us to exercise the power in question.

Mr. DAWES—I ask my friend from Wisconsin if he holds to the doctrine that a man can be arrested without any offence charged against him?

Mr. PAINE—I have not said that I hold to any doctrine. I merely wished the gentleman to show me the clause in the Constitution to which he refers.

Mr. DAWES—It is in every letter and every word of the Constitution, the spirit and the life of it, that every man is safe in his person and in his property.

Mr. GARFIELD—There is one clause in the Constitution, article 13, which I should like to read: "Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or in any place subject to their jurisdiction." [Laughter.]

Mr. BANKS—I do not see the application of the article to the question. This, as I have said before, is different from the ordinary legislation. It is because it is so different in its character that these various views are entertained by gentlemen on this subject.

Mr. JUDD—I would like to call attention to the fifth section of the amendment of the Constitution, which declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment.

Mr. BANKS (interrupting)—This bill does not charge anybody with crime, and, therefore, it is of no use to read that article here. We do not charge with crime a man arrested under the exercise of the sovereign power of this Government and with a view of compelling his own government to take action on the question; and if gentlemen are so tender in their consciences about the rights of foreign citizens here, what do they say about the American citizens, three or four thousand of whom are now in the prisons of Great Britain for no offence whatever against the English laws?

Mr. JUDD—Will the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts allow me to read that entire section?

Mr. BANKS—I cannot allow it, as my time is too limited. I say to the gentleman from Illinois—and if he cannot discover that, it is impossible for me to convince him—that that article relates only to crimes and criminals in this country.

Mr. JUDD—If the gentleman will hear me read the whole section—

Mr. BANKS—I know what it is.

Mr. JUDD—Well, allow me to read it.

Mr. BANKS—Well, read it. [Laughter].

Mr. JUDD—reading—"No person (not citizen) shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless upon a presentment on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia while in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person (not citizen) be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself, nor shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," &c. Now, I desire to ask the gentleman if it is not adjudicated in all the Courts in this country, if the term "due process of law" does not mean a legislative enactment but a proceeding in a court of justice.

Mr. BANKS—The clause in the Constitution which the gentleman quotes, refers to crimes and criminal legislation altogether. It has nothing to do with the subject at all. We do not refer to this as a criminal matter; we do not allege that a man arrested under the statute is to be regarded as criminal. It is a question of international law and of international proceedings. The person arrested would be held as a hostage for the rights of American citizens who are deprived of them in the country to which that person belongs.

Mr. MULLINS—The article from the Constitution, just read, declares that for public necessity a man can be put in prison, and this is a public necessity.

Mr. BANKS—Yes; it is so, but it is not on that account that I put the argument in support of this bill. There are difficulties occurring between nations; there are powers which every nation has a right to exercise within the limit of war. I adverted to that the other day. One is the suppression of commercial intercourse; another is an embargo, and there are various acts of that character, which the Government has a right to exercise for the protection of its own citizens, and for the protection of its own rights within the limit of war. This right of arrest comes under the exercise of that sovereign power. Every Government has a right for its own protection to arrest a citizen of a foreign country within its jurisdiction, to stop the vessels of a foreign country, to put an embargo on any intercourse with it. It may extend this power just as far as it pleases. We limit it in this case to the exercise of arrest upon a single person, and all for the same object, not to punish that person, not to injure him, but to compel his Government to consider the claim which we make. That is the object which we have in view. I said the other day that this was not a barbarous proceeding. I say now that it is not a barbarous proceeding. It is an act of the highest civilization, and the Government of the United States, let me say, never acquired recognition of any of its rights by foreign Governments, except by the adoption of just such proceedings. When Gen. JACKSON was President, he found controversies between this Government and all other Governments outstanding from the beginning of our Government. He had no means of demanding attention to them. We had difficulties with France, difficulties with England, difficulties with Turkey, Italy, Spain and Portugal. They disregarded every claim which we made upon them, and gave us no satisfaction, no hearing. We had liberty to say, as my colleague (Mr. ELIOT) proposes, "If you do not do this thing you will not be on friendly relations with us." But that was not enough for Gen. JACKSON, nor was it enough for the Government of the United States. He selected the strongest of the Governments and brought the question with that Government to an issue. How did he do it? He took the Government of France, and said, "Unless the Government of France recognizes its obligations to this country, we will seize its vessels and its property, and we will take any other measures that shall secure the rights of the people of this country, and compel that Government to yield the point." France did yield.

Mr. DAWES, interrupting—My colleague has founded his bill on the ground that it is the obligation of this Government to protect its citizens in foreign countries if they are guilty of an offence against the law of those countries, and he proposes to do it by visiting that same penalty upon innocent foreigners traveling in our own country. Mr. Speaker, if it is worthy of resorting to war, as I claim with my colleague that it is, to defend the rights of our citizens in foreign countries who committed no offence against the laws of those countries, it is also a justification for war if we do in this country against a foreign citizen who has committed no crime, just precisely that which we propose to go to war with another country for doing toward our citizens. We propose to go to war with a foreign country for imprisoning our citizens who have not committed any offence, and yet we propose to write it down in our statute book that we do the same thing against any innocent foreigners in this country.

Mr. BANKS—My colleague begs the question. We propose nothing in reference to the citizens of any other country. We propose simply in reference to the Government of that country. Our difficulty is with the Government, and if the English or the French Governments shall undertake to vindicate the rights of its citizens, the first thing will be to settle this question between us and them. My colleague, Mr. DAWES, talks about his willingness to go to war. Sir, he does not mean *War*. My other colleague, Mr. ELLIOT, does mean *War*. If they cannot take sufficient action, and are not bold enough to assert the rights of this Government in this way, they do not mean that this country shall be involved in war. The Committee of Foreign Affairs does not look for war with any other Government. What we want is that that question shall not drag along until passionate and misguided persons shall involve us in a war by committing this Government or any other Government.

Mr. HARDING—I understand the gentleman to argue that the question involved is not of sufficient magnitude to go to war about, and I understand that the measure proposed in your bill is partial war.

Mr. BANKS—No, Sir. It is the subject of the exercise of sovereign power, which, in the end, if disregarded, would lead to war.

Mr. HARDING—That is my construction of it.

Mr. BANKS—The measure itself is not an act of war, according to our interpretation.

Mr. HARDING—It is the seizure of the subject of our enemy, and is justifiable on that account.

Mr. BANKS—It is not an act of war; but if the Government against whom it is directed should compel us to go to war upon that question, we must abandon our independence or take that step if they offer it. Gen. JACKSON'S action was exactly of this character, and we would not have obtained to this day a settlement with France were it not for his action. It not only brought us a settlement of our affairs with France, but brought us a settlement of all our difficulties with Italy, with Spain and with other Governments to which we have not time particularly to refer. All this was produced by the policy of Gen. JACKSON'S Administration, and that policy was the policy embodied in this bill. Had it not been for this action of Gen. JACKSON we would have had controversies and quarrels leading to war, not only against a single State, but leading to war against the whole of Europe. By his action all these claims were settled, and at the close of his great Administration it was an era in the Government of this country, there was not a single outstanding controversy between the United States and any of the States of Europe. He did it in this way—by exercising this power. It was not war; on the contrary, it was peace. It was civilization, it was avoiding war; and it vindicated the honor of the United States, and secured to our citizens their rights. If my colleagues undertake to pin us down to the doctrine that this is a mere exercise of criminal law, they are mistaken. It is the exercise of a high sovereign power which may lead to war, but which is in itself sufficient to vindicate the honor of the country, and to enforce the recognition of the rights of our citizens.

Mr. BENTON asked Mr. BANKS whether the bill did not provide for the arrest of a subject of a foreign country before any investigation was made as to the arrest in that country of United States citizens?

Mr. BANKS replied that it did not require investigation into individual cases. The bill was based upon the principles of postage.

Mr. BENTON would then like to inquire whether it would prevent an innocent person being arrested in this country in place of an American citizen arrested in a foreign country and who was actually guilty of crime.

Mr. BANKS replied that the bill had nothing to do with crime. What was objected to was the claim of foreign Governments that they had a right to hold American citizens on the ground that they owed allegiance to those Governments. So long as they refuse to consider that question, so long the United States Government had a right to exercise its power and to compel the recognition of its claim. He had shown its effect in Gen. JACKSON'S Administration. If this question had been extended into Gen. JACKSON'S Administration, as it had been now, he would never have allowed the question to remain unsettled, and his memory would have been so much the more potent, than it is now. He had been asked in reference to the Prussian Treaty, and he would say that it was an important matter. Sir, said he, the Prussian Treaty had transferred legislation over the rights of American citizens from the United States and its Government to the Government of Prussia. Prussia has granted in that treaty such rights as she chose to acknowledge. The Government of the United States had no definite policy in reference to the matter which would have prohibited our Minister from negotiating a treaty on that question. The result of which is that we have a Prussian treaty—a treaty which allows all the laws of Prussia to be in operation against any naturalized citizen of this country who returns to that country. If an action of any kind can be made to lie against him. I venture to predict that that treaty embodies within itself provisions which will require other negotiations and further action on the part of our Government. I want to see a law established in this country which shall be the basis of European legislation on the subject. My colleague has called attention to the excellent provisions in the preamble. Sir, they are nothing; they are mere declarations to no effect, and of not the slightest consequence. They are well, but they enforce the principles of natural law, or rather they recognize the principles of national law. These principles are neither stronger nor weaker for being embraced in a preamble. We introduce it because gentlemen of the House thought it necessary to have some recognition, and to avoid what I considered they discredited, if not dishonored, the recognition by an act of American legislation. The preamble is well enough, but it is of no account to American legislators, or to the American people. You might just as well describe the space that shall constitute a bushel, or the length that shall constitute a yard, as to do this. It is of no effect, unless the Governments of other States choose to recognize and make it their own legislation, which they are not inclined to do.

Mr. JENCKES inquired whether any declaration is made in any part of the bill as to what the American law on the subject of expatriation is.

Mr. BANKS replied that that was a subject which could not be legislated upon. Was his friend from Rhode Island willing that the right of speech, the right of petition, the right of assembly, the right to bear arms should be made dependent on a statute? Was his right to see, or to hear, or to smell, or to feel, or to walk, to be made dependent on the action of Congress? No, the right of expatriation came within the scope of great natural rights, which no Government could confer or take away.

Mr. JENCKES inquired whether, if there was no legislation on the subject, the common law respecting allegiance was not in force?

Mr. BANKS (emphatically)—No, sir; never, never.

Mr. JENCKES—What abrogated it?

Mr. BANKS—The Constitution of the United States, the declaration of American Independence, the war of the revolution, the wars with Great Britain, our triumphs on sea and land, all have abrogated the English common law doctrine except in such minds as the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. COBURN inquired whether, under the terms of the third section, a person of foreign birth, who had declared his intention to become a citizen, was not subject to arrest.

Mr. BANKS replied he was not, unless we had a fool for a President, which he hoped would not be repeated very often.

Mr. COBURN thought it might be as well to guard against that by amending the section in that respect.

Mr. BANKS assented to the amendment.

The debate closed and the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The amendment offered by Mr. PAINE, excepting from liability to arrest ambassadors and their domestics, was agreed to.

The amendment by Mr. PILE, to suspend commercial relations with the offending Government, was agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. ELIOT, to strike out the authority to arrest, and to substitute for it a declaration that the offence was incompatible with the countenance of friendly relations, was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Beaman, Benton, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckalew, Chandler, Cobb, Cook, Dawes, Driggs, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Garfield, Hopkins, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kelsey, Ketcham, Koontz, Lawrence of Tenn., Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, Miller, Morrill, Paine, Perham, Phelps, Plants, Polsley, Robertson, Scofield, Smith, Trimble, Upson, Washburne of Illinois, Welker, Williams of Tennessee, Windom—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Bailey, Banks, Beatty, Beck, Cake, Carey, Clark of Kansas, Clark of Ohio, Coburn, Cullom, Donnelly, Ela, Eldridge, Griswold, Harding, Hawkins, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jones, Laflin, Mallory, McCarthy, Mercur, Moorhead, Morgan, Mullins, Myers, Niblack, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Pike, Pile, Price, Raum, Robinson, Shanks, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Starkweather, Stokes, Taber, Taffe, Taylor, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Trump, Ward, Washburne of Indiana, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Pennsylvania—58.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 99, nays 5, the negative votes being cast by Messrs. Arnold, Baker, Jenckes, Loan and Niblack.

So the bill was passed. It is as follows:

A BILL concerning the rights of American citizens in Foreign States:

Whereas, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; for the protection of which the Government of the United States was established, and,

Whereas, In the recognition of this principle, this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and,

Whereas, It is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign States, owing allegiance to the Governments thereof; and,

Whereas, It is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed.

Therefore, be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this Government, which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the right of expatriation is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall be entitled to and receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situation and circumstances.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and detained by any foreign government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native Sovereign; or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained, whose release, upon demand, shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be and hereby is empowered to suspend, in part or wholly commercial relations with the said Government; or, in case no other remedy is available, order the arrest and detain in custody, any subject or citizen of such foreign Government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, except ambassadors and other public ministers, and their domestics and domestic servants, and who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; and the President shall, without delay, give information to Congress of any such proceeding under this act.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Mr. JENCKES obtained leave to report to-morrow for action the bill recommitted in the morning session to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, to amend the Bankrupt act.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that he would move to-morrow to recall the Impeachment Managers, and withdraw all proceedings.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP SABINE.

Mr. STARKWEATHER offered his resolution which had been objected to in the morning proceedings, in reference to the detention of the United States ship *Sabine* at New-London for partisan purposes.

At the suggestion of Mr. ELDRIDGE the resolution was modified by striking out the words "to the detriment of the public service," and then it was adopted.

LIGHTING THE HALL.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would call up to-morrow the report of the Committee on Accounts for the lighting of the Hall by Galvanic battery, as the dome is lighted.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. SPALDING gave notice that he would ask to-morrow for action on two appropriation bills in reference to benevolent associations

The House then, at 25 minutes past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

Decision in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Blatchford.

Rufus Hatch, on behalf of himself and all other Stockholders of the Corporation defendants herein vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, John F. Tracy, et al., The Same vs. The Same.—BLATCHFORD, J.—These suits were originally commenced in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. The parties, plaintiff and defendant to both suits are the same, except that Edward W. Dunham is a party to the second suit, and is not a party to the first suit. The suits are now in this Court, either as respects all of the defendants in each, or as respects the defendants, the Railroad Company and Tracy, or one of them in each, by virtue of certain proceedings for the removal of the same from the State Court into this Court, taken in the State Court on behalf of the Railroad Company and Tracy. Those proceedings were taken under three several acts of Congress, the 12th section of the Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789, (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, 79;) the act of July 27, 1866, (14 *Ib.* 306,) and the act of March 2, 1867, (*Ib.* 558,) The State Court made an order in each suit on the 15th of February, 1868, which recites that the defendants, the Railroad Company, and Tracy, have presented their petition and affidavits; that the petition, among other things, prays for a removal of the case into the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in pursuance of the several acts of Congress in such case made and provided; that the Company and Tracy have entered their appearance, in pursuance of said petition and said acts of Congress; and that the said petitioners have given good and sufficient surety, as required in said acts of Congress, by a bond approved in said Court, and filed with the clerk thereof, and then orders that the surety so offered is accepted by said Court, and that said Court will proceed no further in the case against the Company and Tracy, or either of them, and that no further proceedings be had in said Court against the Company and Tracy or either of them, and that the case as against the Company and Tracy is removed from said Court to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in pursuance of the provision of the said act of July 27, 1866. The order states that it "is granted under and pursuant to the last mentioned act of Congress and is without prejudice, as therein provided, to the rights of the parties." Copies of certain process, pleadings, depositions, testimony, and other proceedings in the suit in the State Court have been filed in this Court, which are asserted and not denied, to be copies of all the processes, pleadings, depositions, testimony and other proceedings in said suits which existed therein when the orders for removal were made by that Court. The Company and Tracy have entered each of them a general appearance in this Court in each suit. No one of the other defendants has entered any appearance in this Court in either suit. The plaintiff insisting that if the suits are in this Court at all, they are here only as respects the Company and Tracy, now moves to remand the suits to the State Court, on the ground that a case does not exist for the removal of either of the suits in any respect under any one of the three acts of Congress referred to.

The complaint in each suit states that it is brought on behalf of the plaintiff and of all other stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, who may elect to avail themselves of it and contribute to the expenses of the action. The plaintiff alleges in the complaint in the first suit that he is a stockholder in the Company, and that the Company is a corporation, and is organized by virtue of the laws of the States of Illinois and Iowa, that all the directors of the corporation except three reside in the State of New-York, and that the individual defendants in said suit are, and have been since April, 1867, such directors. The gravamen of that complaint is that the defendants are about, without right or authority, and without the sanction of the stockholders of the Company, to make a contract on the part of the Company to extend its railroad from Des Moines, Iowa, to the western boundary of Iowa, and to create a liability on the part of the Company in respect thereto, and to use the moneys of the Company for such purpose; that they have recently issued in the name of the Company, and sold in the market at less than par, 49,000 new shares of the capital stock of the Company in addition to 91,000 shares previously issued, all the shares being of the par value of $100 each; that the proceeds of such new shares, which amount to more than $4,000,000, are in the possession and control of the directors; and that the pretence on the part of the directors in issuing the new shares was that such issue was necessary to enable the Company to procure funds to construct such extension of its road, and was made for that purpose. The prayer of the complaint in the first suit is for a judgment that the defendants be enjoined and restrained from making any such contract, and from creating any such liability, and from using any of the moneys of the Company for such purpose, or in execution of any contract to build such extended road, and from further increasing the capital stock of the Company, and from using the proceeds of any of the new 49,000 shares, except to redeem and extinguish such shares, until the stockholders of the Company shall at their next annual meeting in June, 1868, or at any special meeting to be called for that purpose, have passed upon the action of the directors in issuing the new shares, and upon the disposition to be made thereof, or of the proceeds thereof, and in regard to the proposed extension of the railroad. The complaint also prays that the defendants may during the pendency of the action be enjoined and restrained as above provided, and that a receiver of the proceeds of the 49,000 new shares may be appointed. On this complaint, and on affidavits accompanying it, an *ex parte* injunction was issued by the State Court on the 6th of January, 1868, enjoining and restraining the defendants until the further order of the Court, as above prayed for.

The complaint in the second suit reasserts the allegations of the complaint in the first suit, and brings in as an additional defendant, Dunham, who is the Treasurer of the Company, but not one of the directors. The principal allegations of the said complaint are that a Committee of the directors, consisting of five of them, and called an Executive Committee, have, by a majority vote, determined to close the transfer office of the Company in the City of New York, and to remove all its books and valuable papers beyond the jurisdiction of the Court; that the defendants have refused to allow said books to be examined or inspected by the stockholders; that they are about to remove all the money, securities and property of the Company beyond the jurisdiction of the Court; and that they refuse to permit any transfer made on the books of the Company of any of the shares of stock in the Company. The prayer of this complaint is for a judgment as asked for in the first complaint, and further that the defendants be enjoined and restrained from removing any of the books of the Company, or of the directors, or of the Executive Committee, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and from preventing the plaintiff and other stockholders from obtaining an examination and inspection thereof, and from interfering with them in making such examination and inspection, and from removing the proceeds of the 49,000 new shares of stock, or any other property or proceeds thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and from permitting to be made any transfer of any shares of the stock of the Company, whether of the original 91,000 shares, or of the 49,000 additional shares, until a transfer of all the shares, whether original or additional shares, shall be permitted to be made without distinction, and from closing the office or place of business of the corporation in the City of New-York, and that the defendants may be restrained during the pendency of the action. On the complaints in the two suits, and on affidavits on the part of the plaintiff, an *ex parte* injunction was issued by the State Court on the 7th of January, 1868, enjoining and restraining the defendants until the further order of the Court, as so prayed for in the complaint in the second suit. It is provided by the act of July 27, 1866, that any injunction, granted by the State Court before the removal of the cause against the defendant applying for its removal, shall continue in force until modified or dissolved by the United States Court into which the cause shall be removed. A motion is now made to this Court on the part of the Company and Tracy to dissolve and set aside the said injunction.

The motion to remand the causes to the State Court will be first considered. It is not disputed that the plaintiff is a citizen of the State of New-York, nor that the Company is a corporation created either by the State of Iowa or the State of Illinois, or both, nor that all the other parties defendant, except Tracy, are citizens of the State of New-York. On the question of fact, on the evidence, as to the citizenship of Tracy, I concur with the view of Judge Cardozo in the State Court, that for the purposes of a removal of the suits into this Court, Tracy is a citizen of the State of Illinois. The petition to the State Court by the Company and Tracy was in proper form; they entered their appearance in the State Court, and they gave good and sufficient surety by a proper bond as required by the acts of Congress, and the State Court accepted the surety so offered. Copies of all the proceedings in the State Court have been duly filed in this Court, and the appearance of the Company and Tracy has been entered in this Court. So far as formalities are concerned, therefore, everything required by the acts of 1789 and 1866, to be done by the Company and Tracy to obtain and perfect the removal of the causes into this Court has been done by them.

The objection is taken by the plaintiff that the Company, although a corporation created by a State other than the State of New-York, has, by reason of its having an office and transacting material branches of its business within the State of New-York, and by force of an act of the Legislature of that State, passed April 10, 1855, (Laws of 1855, chap. 279,) lost the privilege, which otherwise would have belonged to it as a corporation created by another State, of having all its members regarded as citizens of that State, within the meaning of the acts of Congress in regard to the removal of causes into this Court. That act is one providing for the mode of serving on a foreign corporation process in a suit. It is settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court that a corporation can have no legal existence out of the bounds of the sovereignty by which it is created; that it exists only in contemplation of law and by force of that law; that where that law ceases to operate, the corporation can have no existence, and that it must dwell in the place of its creation. (Bank of Augusta *vs.* Earle, 13 Peters, 512; Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company *vs.* Wheeler, 1 Black, 286.)

It is also settled by like decisions that a suit against a corporation in its corporate name, must be regarded as a suit against citizens of the State which created it, the legal presumption being that its members are citizens of that State, the only State in which the corporate body has a legal existence, and the legal presumption, therefore, being that a suit against the corporation in its corporate name is a suit against citizens of the State which created it, and no averment or evidence to the contrary being admissible, to withdraw the suit from any jurisdiction which a court of the United States would otherwise have over it. (The Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company *vs.* Letson, 2 Howard, 497; Marshall *vs.* The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 16 Howard, 314; The Covington Drawbridge Company *vs.* Shepperd, 20 Howard, 332; Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company *vs.* Wheeler, 1 Black, 286.) It follows, therefore, that for the purposes of jurisdiction by the courts of the United States these suits, so far as they are suits against the Company, are suits against citizens of the State which created the Company. Such State was not the State of New-York. Nothing done by the Company in regard to the place or manner of transacting its business, and no statute of the State of New-York in regard to it can deprive it of the rights and privileges which thus belong to it as a corporate body created by another State than New-York. It is still a foreign corporation so far as its entity and legal existence is concerned. In Pomeroy *vs.* The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, decided in this Court in December, 1857, (4 Blatchford, C. C. R., 120,) it was held that a foreign corporation sued by its own assent by summons served on an agent in New-York, was still a foreign corporation, resident in the State which created it; that it could not exist in New York in its corporate capacity, except as a New-York corporation; that, as a foreign corporation, it could not be said to have any legal existence in New-York; that its existence in the foreign State might be recognized in New-York, and the exercise of many rights and privileges in New-York might be permitted to it, either by express statute or by comity; but that its existence in New-York could be created only by New-York laws and by making it a New-York corporation.

These suits, therefore, are suits brought in the State of New-York by Hatch, a citizen of New-York, against the members of the Company, all of whom are citizens of the State which created the Company and which is a State other than New-York, and against Tracy, a citizen of Illinois, and against other defendants who are citizens of New-York.

The first question is whether the case is removable under the act of 1789. Under the twelfth section of that act the suit, to be removable, must be commenced "against an alien or by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State." By the eleventh section of the same act original jurisdiction is given to the Circuit Court of civil suits where "an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought, and a citizen of another State." The language of the two sections is substantially identical in regard to the citizenship. Under the eleventh section it was held in Strobridge *vs.* Curtis (3 Cranch, 267,) that each distinct interest must be represented by persons, all of whom are entitled to sue or may be sued in the Federal Courts, that is, that where the interest is joint, each of the persons concerned in that interest must be competent to sue or liable to be sued in those Courts. Under the twelfth section it was held by this Court, in Ward *vs.* Arredondo (1 Paine's C. C. R., 410) that a suit by a citizen of New-York against a defendant who was an alien and a defendant who was a citizen of New-York, could not be removed into this Court by the alien, where the defendant who was a citizen of New-York, was not a mere nominal party to the suit, but was a real and indispensable party to the decision and final determination of the merits of the case. These decisions have always been followed by the Courts of the United States, and it results from them that these suits cannot be removed into this Court under the act of 1789, unless the defendants, other than the Company and Tracy, are merely nominal parties to the suit.

The entire scope and object of the first suit, as shown by the complaint therein, is to restrain the Company from extending its road beyond Des Moines, and from using any of its moneys or property for that purpose, and from issuing any new shares of stock, and from using any of the proceeds of the 49,000 new shares, except to redeem and extinguish those shares, until the stockholders of the Company shall, at a meeting, have passed upon the whole subject, and to have a receiver appointed of the 49,000 new shares. The entire scope and object of the second suit, as shown by the complaint therein, is the same as in the first suit, and, in addition, to enjoin and restrain the Company from removing its books or property beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and from interfering with the stockholders in examining the books, and from permitting any transfer of any shares to be made, unless a transfer of all, without distinction, old and new, is permitted, and from closing its office or place of business in New-York. All the relief that is prayed for in either suit is by injunction, except the prayer in the first suit for a receiver. All the relief by injunction is prayed for in respect to all of the defendants. No such relief is prayed for in respect to any defendant other than the Company that is not prayed for in respect to the Company. The suits are really both of them wholly against the Company alone. The directors and the treasurer, who are its co-defendants, are merely the servants and agents, through whom, necessarily, it acts. It was not necessary or proper to make them parties to the suit at all. The injunctions prayed for and the injunctions issued, if issued against the Company alone, and served on any director or on the treasurer, would bind the person so served to obedience, and, even without such service, knowledge by the officer of the existence of the injunction against the Company would bind the officer to obedience. (The People *vs.* Sturtevant, 5 Selden, 263, 277.) The directors and the treasurer are, therefore, not real parties to the suits, but merely nominal parties. No personal demand is made against any one of them, nor is any personal accounting asked from any one of them, and it is only in his relation to the Company, and in the official position that he occupies toward the Company, that any one of them is made a party. The test of this is that if any one of the directors or the treasurer were to resign his office he would necessarily cease *ipso facto* to be a proper party to the suit, and the plaintiff would be obliged to make his successor in office a party, and so on with every change. The reason for this would be that there being no relief prayed against the individual, in his individual capacity, and the injunction asked being to restrain him merely from doing or not doing what his official relation to the Company alone enables him to do or to refrain from doing, when such official relation ceases, the relief asked and the injunction issued becomes as to him utterly futile. This would not be the case when he was made a party defendant jointly with the corporation of which he was an officer, for the purpose of obtaining some specific relief against him on a personal liability, or in order to obtain a discovery from him in regard to matters peculiarly within his knowledge. There, the dissolution of his official relation would not affect the propriety of his being retained as a defendant. This view is conclusive to show that the entire real controversy in both suits, so far as it is shown by the prayers of the complainants, and which is the only guide the Court can have, is between the plaintiff, on the one side, and the Company, as a corporate body, on the other. The plaintiff cannot, by joining as nominal defendants with the Corporation, persons who are citizens of the same State with the plaintiff, deprive the Corporation of any right which it would otherwise have in respect to removing the cause into this Court. In Wormley *vs.* Wormley (8 Wheaton, 421, 451,) it was held that the joining as defendant in an Equity suit in the Circuit Court of a person who was a citizen of the same State with the plaintiffs, constituted no objection to the jurisdiction of the Court over the suit, where such person was merely a nominal defendant, joined for the sake of conformity in the bill, and against whom no decree was sought, and the principle was laid down that the Court would not suffer its jurisdiction to be ousted by the mere joinder of formal parties, but would decide on the merits of the case between the parties who had the real interests before it, whenever that could be done without prejudice to the rights of others. This doctrine is applicable to a jurisdiction conferred by the removal, as it is to one conferred by the bringing of an original suit. So, also, in Carneal *vs.* Banks, (10 Wheaton, 181, 188,) where parties were made defendants to a suit in Equity who were citizens of the same State with the plaintiff, the Court held that they were improperly made defendants, and that that fact could not affect the jurisdiction of the Court as between the parties who were properly before it, and that the bill might be dismissed as to the improper parties without in any manner affecting the suit against the proper parties.

The matter in dispute in the suit exceeds the "sum or value of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs," within the meaning of that language as used in the twelfth section of the act of 1789. The matter in dispute is a right claimed by the plaintiff, and denied by him to the corporation, and is a right concerning property, and a right having a known and certain value in money, which can be calculated and ascertained in the ordinary mode of a business transaction, and which is shown to be of the value, in money, of more than the sum of five hundred dollars, exclusive of costs. (Barry *vs.* Mercein, 5 Howard, 103, 120.)

There is no satisfactory evidence that the Company, or Tracy, or any of the defendants in the suits, entered an appearance in the suits in the State courts, or did anything which was equivalent to the entry of such an appearance, prior to the entry of appearance made by the Company and Tracy at the time they presented their petition to the State court for the removal of the suits. The sureties offered to the State Court were good and effectual, and were so held to be by the State Court by its acceptance thereof, as shown by the orders of that Court to that effect. The sureties consisted of a bond in each suit to the plaintiff in the penalty of $500, reciting the filing of a petition and affidavits by the Company and Tracy in the State Court for the removal of the suit into this Court, and conditioned that the Company and Tracy should, on the first day of the next session of this Court, enter in this Court copies of the process against the Company and Tracy in the suit, and of all pleadings, depositions, testimony and other proceedings in the cause affecting or concerning them, and of all other proceedings in the suit, and should also appear and enter their appearance in this Court.

Everything, therefore, was done by the Company and Tracy that was requisite to effect a removal of the causes under the act of 1789. When the proper steps had been so taken, and evidence of their having been so taken was presented to the State Court, it was the duty of the State Court to accept the sureties, and proceed no further in the causes. The right of the Company and Tracy to have the removal made was perfected by the taking of those steps and the presentation of that evidence, and no action of the State Court thereon could either confer the right or take it away. The discretion to be exercised by the State Court in passing on the question of whether the proper steps for a removal have been taken, and whether the evidence thereof is sufficient, and whether the surety is good and sufficient, is a legal discretion. (Gordon *vs.* Longest, 16 Peters, 97, 104.) No order by the State Court for the removal of the cause is necessary. The right of the defendant to a removal is not dependent on the question whether the State Court does or does not make an order for the removal. If it were so dependent, the refusal of the State Court in a proper case to make such an order would make it impossible for the defendant to secure the removal, except by carrying the suit through the State tribunals, and then carrying it from the highest State tribunal to the Supreme Court of the United States, under the 25th section of the act of 1789. A defendant is not, however, where a State Court is improperly proceeding in a cause in violation of the 12th section of the act of 1789, restricted to such mode of relief. Where the right to remove a cause is complete, the power of the State Court in respect to the cause is at an end, and the defendant is not obliged to follow the cause further in any State Court, either of original or appellate jurisdiction. (Kanouse *vs.* Martin, 1 Howard, 198.) If he does all that is necessary to secure a removal, then, whether the State Court makes an order of removal or not, he can secure and perfect the removal by entering in the Court at the proper time, copies of the proper papers, and his appearance and special bail if necessary. When that is done, the cause will proceed in this Court. These observations are made for the purpose of showing that these causes are removed into this Court under the act of 1789, and are removed wholly and not partially, and are removed as between all the parties thereto, the only parties thereto being those who are the real parties, namely, the plaintiff and the Company, and that they are so removed, although the order of the State Court in each case states that the cause is removed as against the Company and Tracy, in pursuance of the act of 1866, and that such order is granted under and pursuant to the last named act.

These cases having been thus removed into this Court under the act of 1789, and being properly in this Court under that act, it becomes unnecessary to consider any of the questions discussed by counsel as to removals of the causes under the acts of 1866 and 1867. The motion to remand the causes is denied.

Where a case is removed under the act of 1789, any injunction issued before its removal *ipso facto* fails, for the reason that the 12th section of the act, while it is careful to preserve the lien of an attachment, issued before the removal in certain cases, does not preserve an injunction, and where Congress has intended to preserve the lien of an attachment, and also continue in force an injunction, it has so expressly declared, as in the acts of 1866 and 1867. (*McLeod vs. Duncan, 5 McLean*, 342.) The motion to dissolve the injunctions was therefore unnecessary, as the injunctions are no longer in force. The motion is, therefore, denied.

J. K. Porter and J. E. Burrill for the plaintiff.
C. O'Conor and C. Tracy for the defendant.

Bal d'Opera.

The annual *bal d'opera*, the closing ball of the season, which is looked forward to with considerable interest by members of the histrionic and operatic professions, came off at Pike's Opera-house last night. The interior of the Opera-house is so very beautiful that any addition to its already superb decorations is almost superfluous, yet on this occasion the stage was transformed into a Corinthian temple with gilded columns, frescoed walls and ceiling, six magnificent chandeliers being pendant therefrom. At the back of this was the ladies' reception-room. The parquet was, of course, floored over and railed in. The company commenced to arrive about 9 o'clock, and dancing began soon afterward to the music of Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band. At this time most of the private boxes were filled with ladies in superb toilets, relieved by the sombre attire of their attendant cavaliers. Notwithstanding the muddy streets and weeping skies, the attendance was good, and most of our theatric and operatic celebrities made their appearance on the floor during the evening. The dancing was kept up with considerable spirit until a late hour, mazurkas, schottisches, quadrilles and polkas following each other in rapid succession. The supper was laid out in the banqueting hall. It was provided by Mr. CHRIST, of Union-square, and to judge from the manner in which the eatables and potables disappeared, it must have given general satisfaction. The police arrangements were, as usual, under the charge of Capt. BRACKETT and were well carried out.

ZENO BURNHAM AGAIN.—Yesterday morning Mrs. MAYER and Mr. S. BARKER complained to the Mayor that, having purchased some goods at a public auction sale at the house No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, they had been grossly swindled in the transaction. It seems that the place is kept by the notorious ZENO BURNHAM, though his name does not appear on the building. The parties, after purchasing the goods, found that they had been overcharged, and that something entirely different from what they had bought was thrust upon them. The Mayor, after an examination of the case, placed it in the hands of the District-Attorney, with a request that he will at once commence proceedings against BURNHAM.

[Advertisement.]
Furniture Coverings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Curtains,
Lace, Brocatelle, Repp, Terry, &c.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Fashion's phalanx bristles with progressive points. The array of the leaders is gorgeously brilliant, and the banners of the chief, KNOX, the Hatter, hang upon the outer walls of the headquarters, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where are now ready for active service the most distingue and every way desirable hats that have ever adorned the modish heads of the American beau monde.

[Advertisement.]
Great bargains in all the latest novelties in English carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Velvets, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets. Rugs, Mats, Matting, Shades, Hollands and Oil-cloth at greatly reduced prices.

[Advertisement.]
Dealers in Combs, and the Notion Trade generally, will find something of interest to them in our advertising columns this morning, under the head of "Caution."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	April 21	New-York	Hamburg.
Russia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	April 23	New-York	Bremen.
Tripoli	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	April 25	New-York	Liverpool.
France	April 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europe	April 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Circassian	April 25	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Morro Castle	April 23	New-York	Havana.
Merrimac	April 23	New-York	Brazil
Nevada	April 24	New-York	VeraCruz.
Rising Star	April 24	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 20—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen*—A. Hancock, family and servant, G. Meyer, G. Gartner, L. Schroder and lady, C. Hinrichs, Mrs. M. Cauldwell, son and servant, Mrs. L. Hopkins and daughter, J. Smith, B. Siedenburg, L. Luersen, D. Rauschenberg, L. von Wartenberg, E. von Briesen, J. Schulte, Miss S. Vettel, Misses K. and S. Rupp, R. Buhring, Miss H. Schulze, R. Reiderer, Miss M. Egger, F. Hans and son, M. Strehlow, G. Lake, C. Rump, T. Peter and wife, H. Goldstein, E. Klump and wife, C. Stober, H. Eliel, C. Hadish and son, F. Stobans, Mrs. W. Maas and son, Miss D. Schroulan, Mrs. C. Kampmann and child, M. Manz, P. Frohlig, Chas. Grant, G. Plonmann, E. Goudy, Chas. Andrews and family, Otis Bigelow, J. Hunt.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston—Mrs. Dougan and child, A. Hammond, Wm. Krull, C. Whelpey, L. Hall, E. Gunn, and 6 in the steerage.

CAUTION.

OFFICE OF THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB CO.,
No. 44 CLIFF-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1868.

Dealers in INDIA RUBBER GOODS and the public generally, are cautioned against buying or selling COMBS, or other HARD RUBBER Goods, purporting to be made under a Patent granted to WILLIAM MULLER, on the 31st day of March, 1868.

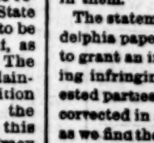
The Patent referred to gives him no right to make or sell such Combs without a license under the GOODYEAR PATENTS, which license has not been granted. Suits are now pending against MULLER'S agents and other parties for selling such Combs, and it is our determination to prosecute all who may be found dealing in them.

The statement published a few weeks since in a Philadelphia paper that Judge CADWALLADER had refused to grant an injunction against MULLER'S agents for selling infringing Combs was false, and was made by interested parties to mislead the public. The statement was corrected in a subsequent issue of the same paper, but as we find the correction escaped the notice of many parties, we refer to it here.

An ample reward will be paid to any party furnishing to us, or to any of our agents or attorneys, proof of the sale of any infringing combs by any responsible jobbing house in any part of the country.

THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB CO.

KALDENBERG & SON,



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38, 41, 33, 2, 29, 5, 28, 16, 11, 48, 42, 25, 58.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 288, April 20, 1868.
26, 2, 24, 32, 6, 15, 66, 45, 21, 58, 3, 34.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 339, April 20, 1868.
52, 57, 9, 61, 48, 77, 54, 14, 63, 40, 45, 78, 11.
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